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THE WHITE METAL.

Progress of the Sibley Campaign in Denver.

THE WESTERN TOUR ABANDONED

Senator Jones Discusses the Issue—An Organization of Bankers to Carry Out Cleveland's Plan of Campaign.

Denver, April 16.—The open air mass meeting, held from the steps of the east entrance to the Capitol building this afternoon, was one of the largest that Denver has ever seen. Long before the hour which had been set for the opening of the exercises the people began to gather and at 2 o'clock there was a throng of many thousand listeners. Excursion trains brought in many thousands from the mining camps. In no other way could the distinguished silver orators have had demonstrated to them the certainty that all the citizens of Colorado are as a unit when it comes to a question concerning the matter of an ultimate redemption money, in which silver holds an equal dignity and importance with the yellow metal. Regardless of party ties, or of the individual opinions of citizens on the feasibility or practicability of the proposed new silver party as a solution of the monetary question, there is no doubt but that the meeting this afternoon was a cordial testimonial to the fact that Colorado appreciates the notable services the two men have rendered in behalf of the common people.

On the steps of the Capitol and about the great facade were gathered many of the most distinguished of Colorado's citizens. The reception and other committees, including both the gentlemen and lady members, occupied prominent positions.

No more perfect day for the out-door mass meeting could have been chosen. The air was delightfully mild and the sunshine brilliant. For an hour before the time set for the speeches the numerous bands played while the people gathered from every direction.

At 12.15 o'clock Judge A. W. Rucker introduced Mr. Sibley, who was met with a storm of cheers.

Congressman Sibley spoke at length on the issues which confront the people of to-day and the fight which must be made in order to win the battle against the money influence and plotting of the gold monometallists. He sounded the keynote of the great campaign which is to be made by the friends of silver regardless of party, and outlined a general plan for future organized action by the silver forces.

"Any place but Colorado to talk silver," said the speaker. "I did not come to talk silver. I can do that in the East where it is needed; but I can ask you to advance and exalt the spirit of patriotism even at the sacrifice of partisanship. The President has said the ignorant people of Colorado have got to be educated on the money question, and I wish he were here to see whom he proposes to educate. Silver sentiment is steadily growing and even in Boston and Michigan it is crystallizing. It is spreading in spite of the efforts of J. Sterling Morton and other members of the Cabinet.

"The people of the East will think the white ballots for silver in 1896 will amount to a snow storm and will lie down and die like the blind mule in the storm of popcorn. If silver had got its rights, when Cleveland took the President's chair, Denver would now be the center of population of the United States.

"But I did not come here to attempt to educate you on the subject of bimetallism, but to meet the people of Colorado and talk them like brothers and fill myself up with the life and vigor and electrical force which one gets from breathing the pure ozone of Colorado and shaking hands with her people."

Mr. Sibley was frequently interrupted with cheers and applause from the vast assemblage of men and women who covered the grounds and expressed himself as more than gratified with the earnestness of the people in the great cause of silver.

General Warner followed Mr. Sibley in a practical, business-like discussion of the subject which has been his life study. He also read extracts from a letter which he had received this morning from Senator Jones explaining the cause of his absence and failure to be with the party at this time. The letter stated that Senator Jones had fully intended to make the Western tour with Messrs. Sibley and Warner, but on the day that he was to start from New York his physician positively forbid him to attempt it, fearing very serious consequences from anything which at this time would tend to fatigue or excite him as such a trip was sure to do. Senator Jones is suffering from heart disease and from spells of great physical depression and it was upon the positive command of his physician that he remained in New York instead of going on the western tour. The letter also stated that he had telegraphed General Warner before the party left Chicago but the telegram was never received by Mr. Warner. This explanation was received with a great deal of satisfaction by the assembly and Senator Jones's name was heartily cheered.

As to the future movements of the party in this State, the committee having the matter in charge have arranged for a special train over the Denver and Rio Grande in which the party will start out to-morrow morning. It is the intention to stop for an hour or two at a number of the smaller towns along the route, besides the receptions which will be given at the larger places. The cities visited will include Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville, Glenwood Springs and Aspen. This evening Mr. Sibley addressed a crowded house at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on "Topics of the Times."

General Weaver Talks.

Denver, April 16.—General James B. Weaver of Council Bluffs, Ia., quietly came into Denver yesterday.

When asked for an expression on the letter the President sent to the Chicago committee, Mr. Weaver said: "It is valuable at the present juncture as it makes clear what many of us have known for a good while, that it that the money question will be the great issue in 1896. It is evident that Mr. Cleveland and the gold wing of the Democratic party will ally themselves with the Republican party in the next campaign. In fact, there will be two parties—the gold and bank party, represented by the Republican ticket and the united reform movement or alliance, consisting of the Populists, free silver Democrats and free silver Republicans."

Mr. Weaver will be in the city a few days.

Sibley's Tour Abandoned.

Denver, April 16.—Congressman Sibley this evening received a telegram informing him of the dangerous illness of his sister. He left to-night for Pennsylvania, abandoning his Western tour.

BANKERS ORGANIZED.

They Will Follow Grover's Plan of "Sound Money" Education.

New York, April 16.—President Cleveland's appeal for sound money organization met with response to-day at the meeting of the committee on programme for the 25th annual convention of the American Bankers' association, to be held at Atlanta Oct. 15, 16 and 17. The meeting was held at the National Bank of the Republic. It had been called several weeks ago. None of the committee supposed at that time that anything would be proposed except details relating to the order of proceedings.

A suggestion that the American Bankers' association should use its active influence in favor of sound money was unanimously approved, and the committee set aside the routine work laid out for it and appointed itself to discussing the functions that it might properly exercise in adapting the convention programme to practical purposes in this connection.

The session of the committee was executive, but it was learned that each member signified his approval of the plan to make the convention in the highest degree useful to the public as a guide and educator in accordance with the advice in the President's letter. It seemed to the committee that much good might be done under a wisely developed plan, especially since the convention would be held on the eve of the fall elections. Having devoted almost all of to-day's session to the success, the committee will invite suggestions regarding it from bankers, with the view of shaping a plan for action at another meeting.

Senator Jones's Manifesto.

New York, April 16.—Senator Jones of Nevada, who is at present in the city, has received from Mr. Sibley, the Presidential candidate of the American Bimetallic party, who is in Denver, a telegram expressing the hope that the Senator would join Mr. Sibley and Gen. Warner, the chairman of the party, in Denver, and deliver an address there. Senator Jones being unable to go, has sent Mr. Sibley the following reply:

"New York, April 16, 1895.—Hon. Jos. Sibley, Denver—My Dear Mr. Sibley: I fear that Gen. Warner was absent from his home when I telegraphed him to Marietta, O., last Thursday, the 11th inst., to the effect that matters of urgency would render it impossible for me to accompany you both on your trip to the West to address the people on the great monetary issue. This was a greater disappointment to me than it could possibly be to any one else. But you are both fully equipped for the discussion, and both unexcelled in your ability to present the issue as well as to evoke the enthusiasm of your auditors. It would be extraordinary if any assurance was needed from me to the people of Denver or elsewhere throughout the country that I regard the new movement which you represent the most vitally important step ever taken toward financial reform. By this movement the issue is presented to the country clean cut and relieved of all extraneous consideration. The platform of the American Bimetallic party is not a 'straddle,' and is not intended to deceive. It is simple and unmistakable. It is one upon which all the advocates of silver money can consistently stand without feeling hampered or embarrassed by any of the other questions which tend to divide political parties.

"We ask only that, putting aside prejudice all voters shall read both sides of the case. In order that they may be induced to do this, the issue must be specifically joined. For 20 years we have been pleading with the dominant political parties to present the issue squarely to the country, so that we might have a vote upon it. The advocates of free coinage, of no matter what party, ought now to ask themselves how much longer they should wait? Heretofore in party platforms the monetary issue has been pooled with numbers of other issues upon which people differ and will continue to differ. Silver advocates who are free traders (or revenue tariff men) admit that under a vicious monetary system even the tariff of their choice would fail to produce prosperity. Silver advocates who are protectionists, concede in like manner that under a bad monetary system even a protective tariff would prove a failure. Why then should we not first determine the overmastering issue? Why further delay? Is not this the accepted time? Is not the country now aroused upon the subject as it has never been aroused before?

"All evidence point to a contest of unexampled importance in 1896, the result of which from a monetary point of view may make it the contest of the century. Every advocate of unrestricted silver coinage should stand up and be counted unmistakably for his principles and for the faith that is in him. This he cannot do within the ranks of any political organization other than those of the American Bimetallic party. All friends of silver should therefore rally to your support. If they will do this they need have no fear of the failure of the cause they hold dear. They will find themselves in an overwhelming majority in the country, provided they have but the courage of their convictions, the courage to step out of the old ranks and into the new. Every lover of his country will wish you success.

"Although to my great regret I am unable to be with you in Denver on this occasion, the opportunity is not lost, but is merely postponed. I hope to have the honor, before the great canvass closes, to address some remarks to the intelligent and progresive voters of that city, which will ever be enshrined in the hearts of all who would see justice installed in the monetary system of our beloved country.

"JOHN P. JONES."

A man who registered at the Gault house, Chicago, as W. E. French, hanged himself to a chandelier.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Diplomatic Correspondence at Last Made Public.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA

Advanced Ground Taken by the Administration in Upholding the Monroe Doctrine—Status of the Claims on Chile.

Washington, April 16.—The annual volume of "foreign relations" correspondence which was constructively transmitted to Congress with the message of the President last December, was published by the State Department to-day. The main volume of about 900 pages is supplemented by special publications which have already appeared as Congressional documents relating to enforcement of the fur seal regulations, the Bluefields incident, abrogations of reciprocity treaties, the Moria claim, the Hawaiian affair and the Samoan papers, while another supplement is yet to appear devoted exclusively to the Chinese-Japanese war.

Never before has such a great mass of diplomatic correspondence been published in a single year and a novelty in the arrangement of the letters, grouping them by subjects instead of chronologically according to countries has been adopted for convenience of reference. Naturally the most interesting documents in the book are those which have passed between the United States and Great Britain, and the most important of these which have not heretofore been definitely known indicate the advanced ground the present administration has taken on the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

Secretary Gresham, under date of July 13, 1894, writing to Ambassador Bayard, sketched the diplomatic history of this long pending controversy with which Mr. Bayard had become acquainted during his incumbency of the office of Secretary of State when the recourse to arbitration was first proposed in 1881, and, having been supported by his predecessor, was in turn advocated by Mr. Bayard in a spirit of friendly regard for the two nations involved. In the meantime, successive advances of British settlers in the region admittedly in dispute were followed by similar advances of British colonial administration contesting and supplanting Venezuelan claims to exercise authority therein.

Toward the end of 1887 the British territorial claim which had, "as it would seem, been silently increased by some 33,000 square miles between 1885 to 1886, took another comprehensive sweep westward to embrace the rich mining district of the Yuruari, which was called in Secretary Bayard's instructions to Minister Phelps of Feb. 17, 1888, the 'Widening pretensions of British Guiana to possess territory over which Venezuelan jurisdiction has never theretofore been disputed.'"

Since these repeated efforts have been made by Venezuela as a directly interested party and by the United States as an impartial friend of both countries to bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations which have been suspended in consequence of the dispute, the proposition being always intimately bound up with the ultimate question of arbitration.

Further on Secretary Gresham refers to President Cleveland's desires "for the peaceable and honorable adjustment of the existing difficulties between an American state and a powerful trans-Atlantic nation," and then takes a distinctly advanced position, over that of his predecessors in the following words: "I can discern but two equitable solutions to the present controversy. One is the arbitratal determination of the rights of the disputants as the respective successors to the historical rights of Holland and Spain over the region in question. The other is to create a new boundary line in accordance with the dictates of mutual expediency and consideration. Two governments having so far been unable to agree on a conventional line, the consistent and conspicuous advocacy of the United States and England of the principal of arbitration, and their recourse thereto in settlement of important questions arising between them, make such a mode of adjustment especially appropriate to the present instance, and this government will gladly do what it can to further a determination in that sense."

The Chilean Controversy.

The reasons which led to the failure of this government to secure the appointment of a second commission for the arbitration of United States and Chilean claims, are contained in the correspondence with Chile, included in the official volume.

After the failure of the first commission to dispose of the cases before it, Mr. Gresham endeavored to secure the appointment of another tribunal. On July 28, 1894, Mr. Gana, the Chilean minister in Washington, informed Mr. Gresham that the Santiago government had directed him to submit to Mr. Gresham's consideration the question of adjusting the claims by an arrangement for which the pro rata existing between the amounts claimed and those awarded by the first commission might be taken as a basis, and Mr. Gana added that a similar arrangement has been adopted to mutual advantage by France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, Austria, Hungary, Belgium and Spain. On Aug. 13, Mr. Gresham wrote Mr. Gana, declining the suggestion. "This government," he said, "does not feel warranted in consenting to such an arrangement. It thinks that each and every claim should be examined and settled upon its merits, by an international commission."

Three months later Mr. Gana, having heard from Santiago, informed Mr. Gresham that his government thought that, in view of the number of the claims and their nature, it would be more practical and less expensive to settle them directly, either by means of a gross sum embracing all the claims collectively, or by means of an examination which would render it possible to eliminate those that are without foundation, and to pay the others by means of a compensation based upon a spirit of amicable equity.

The last note on the subject was written by Mr. Gresham in December last. He said that there has evidently been a misunderstanding between the two governments as to the proper manner of disposing of the unfinished work of the late commission, but he insists that the arrangement primarily made should be continued and a new commission begin work where the other left off.

Prince Bismarck.

Berlin, April 16.—Prince Bismarck passed the day quietly in resting after the fatigue consequent upon the recent celebration. Friedrichsruhe has lost its festive appearance, and a[illegible] of the decorations at the castle with the exception of those in the great waiting hall have been removed.

The China-Japanese Alliance.

London, April 16.—The Daily News, referring to the China-Japanese alliance, which is said to be one of the conditions of the treaty of peace to-morrow, will say that under the new conditions such an alliance would be so much more to the advantage of China that it can scarcely imagine Japan proposing it. "Japan," says the News, "has emerged from the conflict a great power. There is no precise parallel in the history of the world to her marvellous adaptibility and imitative genius."

The Graphic is inclined to believe in the reported alliance. It says: "This Japanization of China would be the death knell of the Europeans in Eastern Asia and the ruin of Western industry."

The Peace News Confirmed.

Washington, April 16.—Late this afternoon Secretary Gresham received a cablegram from Minister Dun at Tokio, Japan, confirming the press dispatches that a peace treaty had been signed by Japan and China. The message was terse and simply stated that "Peace negotiations between Japan and China were concluded to-day."

Madrid News.

Madrid, April 16.—The Spanish government has abandoned the negotiations looking to the purchase of the cruiser recently built at Kiel for China, which was not delivered, owing to the fact that the purchase money was not forthcoming. The builder of the cruiser demands 90,000 pounds for his vessel, and this figure the Spanish authorities consider exorbitant, the government having recently paid only 43,000 pounds for a cruiser of the same type that was built in Spain. The torpedo gunboat Martin Alonzo Pinzo, Janez, Galicia and Filipinas will sail for Cuba to-morrow. Other vessels are being got ready in case they may be required.

Senor Castellanos, minister of colonies, sends only 1,000,000 pesetas in silver to Cuba, and if more money is needed gold will be sent. The object of this is to prevent the rise of exchange in Havana.

The Behring Sea Conference.

Washington, April 16.—A telegram was received at the British embassy to-day from Lord Aberdeen, the governor general of Canada, stating that in view of the early assembling of Parliament on the 18th inst., the members of the ministry whom it was desired should be in Washington to be consulted with reference to the new treaty for the settlement of claims arising against the United States seizure in Behring Sea, will not leave until Parliament shall have adjourned. Under these circumstances the conference will probably not be held before the first of October next. The consideration and preparation of the treaty need not necessarily consume more than a fortnight, so that it can be sent to the Senate for ratification immediately upon the assembling of Congress in December next.

Income Tax Enforcement.

Washington, April 16.—It is stated at the Treasury Department that no additional instruction will be sent out to collectors to hunt up those who have failed to make their income tax returns. It is not necessary. The law provides for that. Collectors will be expected to immediately bestir themselves and investigate all cases where it is expected that false returns may have been made or where no returns have been made by parties who are generally believed to have been liable to the tax. The object of this move, it is stated, is not only to collect the just dues of the government under the tax, but to inculcate respect for law and to show as far as may be that the executive officers empowered with the enforcement of the law have no discretion but to do their duty, however, objectionable the law may be.

An Additional Circular.

Washington, April 16.—Commissioner Miller late this afternoon issued an additional circular to internal revenue collectors in which he says: "In cases of incorrect income tax returns now filed in your office, you will notify the persons who filed such returns that they must appear within a reasonable time, specifying the date and place for appearance, and correct or explain such returns, and that on their failure to appear and make such corrections, you will correct and increase the amount of such returns, stating the particular corrections which shall be made and the amounts by which said returns will be increased.

"Where persons and corporations fail to make returns have neglected or refused to make returns, and where in your opinion false or fraudulent returns have been filed, you will give notice to the delinquents, and to those who made such false or fraudulent returns, to appear and show cause why penalties shall not be assessed against them."

The San Francisco Church Murders.

San Francisco, April 16.—Late this afternoon detectives searching the church found the missing glove, hat, shoes and school books belonging to Blanche Lamont. They also found the knob of the door which opened to the belfry. It is believed that somewhere about the church the murderer has the articles which would incriminate him. Detectives are certain that the assassin concealed about the church the clothes he wore when the Lamont girl was murdered. A systematic search is being made.

Durant was arraigned in police court at 2 o'clock to-day for the murder of Miss Williams. The hearing was set for next Monday morning.

Shot on the Street.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, April 16.—Late this afternoon John Hayden and John Wilson, two colored men, fought a regular duel on Myers avenue. Both men emptied their guns, and when it was over it was found that Hayden had a ball through his thigh and Wilson had been shot in one ankle. Hayden began the row, and is in jail. The trouble arose over a dusky damsel by the name of Fauce Nelson.

DIGGING OIL.

Taxes Another Big Jump Toward the $3 Mark.

PETROLEUM SITUATION ABROAD

It is Unlikely That any Arrangement Has Been Made Between the Standard Oil Company and the Russian Producers.

Pittsburg, April 16.—Oil made another big jump toward the $3 mark to-day. On the exchanges the first quotation was $2.40 bid, and the first transaction in certificate oil was at $2.50. After this the market reacted and sales were made at $2.38. The market again strengthened and oil was bid up to $2.47, where another sale was made. At this point the holders of certificates hesitated, and the market remained firm until near the close, when an advance of 7 cents was recorded, sales being made at $2.54 for the May option.

The fact that the Standard Oil company had advanced credit balances 25 cents from yesterday's price of $2 to $2.25, would naturally lead to the conclusion that the monopoly is anxious for oil at almost any price. This was a great stimulant to the speculative market, and the price at the exchange opened up 15 cents higher than yesterday's closing price, or at $2.40 bid. The first holder of a certificate refused to part with the same until he had received $2.50 for his holdings.

Where will this advance stop, and who is making money or who is getting hurt is the question. Some say the Standard has contracts for refined oil at a figure that they could not possibly fill and purchase producers' balances at the price now quoted. Others, however, well informed, say the Standard bought plenty of oil around 60 cents and below and that any contracts they have to fill now, they can do it with crude bought nearly six times lower than at the present price.

The operators in petroleum in London follow closely New York prices, venturing little on independent speculation. The American advance is supported in European markets by the generally low stocks, which in some places are nearly exhausted. Thus, some German dealers report that stocks are so reduced that orders for over 50 casks cannot be filled. The decrease in imports from America and Russia, together with dissatisfaction of the character of recent shipments from the Black Sea has assisted to stiffen prices. It was said to-day that the Standard white, which closed at 10d to 10 1-2d, must rise to 1s.

The trade, however, does not believe that such a price can be maintained for any length of time, in view of the opening up of fresh wells and the impetus given to Russian orders.

The traders question the truth of the reported agreement between the Russian trust and the Standard Oil company. They believe such an agreement has not yet been consummated, and that it is unlikely any such scheme will be carried out. They think that the Russians will get eventually the better of the contest, as they can lay down oil in the United Kingdom and on the Continent at 4d a gallon, and have a handsome profit left.

Regarding European supplies, it is difficult to get reliable figures. The Standard Oil company holds the bulk of the trade, and does not allow the statistics to become public. It is a matter of surprise that the American producers did not put up prices earlier as the consumption of oil during the severe weather of the past winter was enormous.

The Fair Will Case.

San Francisco, April 16.—When the Fair will matter came up before Judge Slack to-day, Margaret J. Brothers, a sister of the dead millionaire, her husband and Andrew Fair, a brother of the deceased, and Mary Fair, his wife, filed a contest to the penciled or Craven will, alleging that it was a forgery and that no part of it was written by James G. Fair. Then Attorney Van R. Pierson filed a contest on behalf of the minor heirs. He also charged that the Craven will was not in the handwriting of Fair and asked that the petition for probate of the document be denied. A singular feature of the contest is that that it numbers among the contestant heirs Herman Oelrichs, Jr., whose mother has petitioned for probate of the penciled will. Attorney Lloyd contested that as Herman Oelrichs had been made general guardian of the minors none else had a right to appear. Judge Slack decided to hear the discussion of the point on the 26th inst. Attorney Pierson for the executors maintained that the time for filing a contest to the first will had expired and it was entitled to be probated ex parte as no opposition had been filed; also that it was first on the calendar and entitled to precedence. Judge Slack deemed the matter of considerable importance and said he would hear further argument on Friday afternoon.

Train Robber Perry Recaptured.

Hoboken, N. J., April 16.—Oliver C. Perry, the train robber who escaped from the Mattewan, N. Y., insane asylum last week, was captured to-day at Weehawken by Detective Clifford. Perry was among a gang of tramps surrounding a fire near the railroad yards terminal, and when the officer approached he fled. When he was overtaken he fought desperately but was subdued and lodged in the Hudson county jail at Jersey City. The convict had on three suits of clothes. Perry declined to give his whereabouts since leaving Mattewan.

BASEBALL.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 17, Yale 2.
At Champaign, Ill.—Peoria 7, University of Illinois 6.
At Lincoln—Lincoln 2, Kansas City 6.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 5, St. Paul 0.

Cuba's New Governor Arrives.

Havana, April 16.—General Martinez Campos arrived at Santiago at 5 o'clock this afternoon and was enthusiastically received. The vessels in the harbor were gay with bunting and on shore the buildings were profusely decorated with flags, especially in the streets adjacent to the water front. The wharves were crowded with spectators, who gave the General a warm welcome. Shortly after his arrival, General Campos was invited to attend a banquet to be given in his honor, but he declined the invitation, remarking that he preferred the assistance of the public in the work of restoring peace to the island.

VERY ILL.

Alarming Condition of Editor Stevenson of the Pueblo Chieftain.

Chicago, April 16.—Gen. R. M. Stevenson, editor of the Pueblo Chieftain, is ill at the Victoria hotel, and the doctors in charge have all but given their patient up. Since his arrival last Monday morning the General has been in a comatose state, unable to even recognize his wife, who has been his constant attendant. The disease that has fastened itself so firmly on Mr. Stevenson, according to J. D. Hammond, the house physician, is the diffuse gout and the poison has disseminated so thoroughly throughout the system that his ultimate recovery is doubtful. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were on their way to Philadelphia to visit relatives and friends of the latter. The husband has been an invalid for several years, and had only returned to Pueblo nine days ago. Soon after leaving that city for Chicago the gouty poisoning made itself manifest more strongly than ever, and before reaching Chicago Mr. Stevenson became delirious. On the arrival of the train the sick man was taken at once to the Victoria.

THE LOTTIE GIBSON SOLD.

Another Big Cripple Creek Producer Purchased by W. S. Stratton.

The sale of the Lottie Gibson to Mr W. S. Stratton by the Lottie Gibson company was finally decided upon yesterday, the large stockholders in the company, Messrs. F. E. Robinson and Charles Zobrist, having acceded to the sale of the property.

A warranty deed recording the transaction places the sum at $80,000 but the absolute purchase of the claim by Mr. Stratton has cost him nearer $90,000, the sum of $7,000 having been paid for the lease and since then some $3,000 odd has been spent in improvements.

By the purchase of the claim Mr. Stratton adds still further to his holdings on this section of the hill, the claims being about 10 in number.

The money obtained by the sale will be paid out in dividends to the stockholders and work on the other claims will be carried on in the near future. The company still owns three claims, two of which, the Lena and the Tiger, are situated on Bull hill within 2000 feet of the Victor. They were presented to the company by Messrs. Robinson and Zobrist. The other claim is also on Bull hill.

Danger of Lynching.

St. Louis, April 16.—Alex M. Green and his five sons, who are accused of murdering David Hildebrand in Crawford county, and who were brought to jail here to escape lynching, were taken in charge by the sheriff of Crawford county this morning and taken by a circuitous route to Steeleville, 70 miles west of here. At Cuba Junction, on the Frisco road, the party was met by 25 armed deputies and driven in wagons to Steeleville. Their arrival was unexpected, and court was immediately called. At 9 o'clock to-night the first was examined. News of the arrival of the Greens spread rapidly and the crowd began to increase to a menacing extent. The prosecution then asked for a continuance and that the prisoners be conveyed to the jail at Clayton, St. Louis county. This motion was being argued at 10 p. m., while a crowd of avowed avengers was growing stronger. The murder was especially atrocious and circumstancial evidence against the Greens is almost conclusive. The lynching spirit is rampant.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

In Ottawa the entire Democratic ticket was elected for the first time in four years.

In Joliet the Democrats elected their ticket with the exception of Mayor, two aldermen and one school inspector.

In Peoria the entire Republican city ticket with the exception of George B. Sucher for police magistrate, was elected. Four of the seven aldermen were elected by the Democrats.

In Rockford Edward W. Brown, anti-A. P. A. candidate for Mayor, defeated Amasa Hutchins, the avowed candidate of that organization, by 55 votes out of 6,000 cast, the election being the most bitterly contested in the history of Rockford.

Governor Stone's Views.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 16.—When called upon to-day for an expression of opinion concerning President Cleveland's letter on the silver question, Governor Stone said: "I think the President's letter is merely a repetition without additional information of his position as a gold monometallist. There is nothing new in it. It is merely a restatement of his position which everybody has known for some months, and which I think is as radically wrong to-day, although often repeated, as it was when he first gave utterance to it. That is all I care to say on the subject."

Ex-Senator James F. Wilson Dying.

Des Moines, Ia., April 16.—Ex-United States Senator James F. Wilson is suffering from paralysis of the brain at his room in Fairfield, Ia., and is not expected to live through the night. Two years ago he passed through a severe attack of la grippe, from which he never fully recovered. It was bad health that caused his absence from the Senate during much of last year, and it was the cause he assigned for declining to be a candidate for re-election in January, 1894. He has been confined to his bed most of the time since the adjournment of Congress. Ex-Congressman Wilson is 67 years old. He came to Fairfield, Ia., from Newark, O., in 1853.

A Kansas Cyclone.

Cherokee, Kan., April 16.—Several farms near here were damaged by a cyclone at 7 o'clock last night. The house of Frank Goodin, three miles west, was the first which was struck. The building was completely destroyed. Both Goodin and his wife were in the building at the time and were blown some distance. Goodin was killed. Mrs. Goodin was pinned under the roof and her clothes caught fire from hot coals from the stove. She was saved before burning to death, but will die from the injuries received.

Four miles from here hail fell to the depth of four inches. Some of the hailstones were larger than walnuts.

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TALKING SILVER.

General Warner and His Party in Chicago.

A TALK WITH THE LEADER

He Has No Faith in Either the Republican, Democratic or Populist Parties—R. P. Bland's Views—What Morrison Says.

Chicago, April 13.—General A. J. Warner, chairman of the National committee of the free silver party, and Congressman Silbey, one of its Presidential possibilities, arrived at the Auditorium this morning. They were met by Charles Miller, Sibley's business partner, Colonel Turner, the leader of the free silver party of Michigan and General Wolcott.

This afternoon they were joined by Senator Jones of Nevada and to-night they will leave for the West.

To-day a conference was held with some of the Chicago silver people to canvass the result of anticipated Democratic declaration of free silver in Illinois and to set in motion the arrangements for a monster free silver mass meeting to offset the one being arranged for by the Chicago gold men.

"The silver sentiment is moving on majestically," said General Warner, president of the National Bimetallic League. "The action of the Illinois Democracy is significant. We have absolutely no confidence that the cause of free coinage will be safe in the hands of either the Democratic or Republican parties, even if they pronounce in its favor in their party platforms. The People's party is a promising organization but you can not muster over 2,000,000 votes to the support of the Omaha platform. What we believe is the sure, safe, and only expedient plan is for the honest and patriotic men of all parties to take a year off in their allegiance to their respective party machines, and elect a Congress and an Executive on the sole issue of opening the mints of the United States to the coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Let the mere politicians hold their conventions as they are bound to do. We can defeat them all on this portentious issue, and take the lead in finance for all the world to follow."

General Warner and Mr. Sibley are much interested in the present silver agitation in Illinois. Plans were laid to organize a bimetallist party of Chicago and throughout Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michiga. General Warner said it meant political revolution and the destruction of both of the old political parties. It is said that Judge H. G. Miller of Chicago will be at the head of the Illinois organization General Warner said Mr. Cleveland would be the leninee of the "Gold bug" wing of the Democratic while Mr. McKinley would occup a similar position in the Republican ranks. Granting such, the free silver men of both parties would flock to the bimetallist candidate who, he declared, would receive enough votes to elect him President.

SILVER PARTY LEADERS.

Jones, Sibley and Warren Left Chicago for Denver Last Night.

Chicago, April 13.—The free silver party has its headquarters in Chicago to-day. This morning General A. J. Warner, the chairman of the national committee, and Congressman Joe Silbey, one of its distinguished presidential possibilities, arrived at the Auditorium. They were met by Charles Miller, Silbey's business partner; Colonel Turner, the leader of the free silver party of Michigan, and General Wolcott.

This afternoon they were joined by Senator Jones of Nevada and to-night they will leave for the West.

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BLAND TALKS.

He is a Democrat and Will Not Countenance the Sibley-Silver Party.

Lebanon, Mo., April 13.—Hon. R. P. Bland is recovering from his recent illness and if he continues to improve will soon be able to start west on his lecture tour. "I am fighting the great battle for the free coinage of silver within the Democratic party and no power on earth can turn me from my course," said he. "I have fought Wall street and the gold bugs of the country too long to be frightened by any cry or movement they may make. I have never encouraged any advances from the new silver party, but rejected their offers and will not be drawn into any of their schemes. I believe that the free coinage of silver must come through the Democratic party. Having resisted the artful smiles of the new silver party, I am not coquetting with the leaders, and I give their numerous schemes for a new silver party no encouragement."

Morrison on Silver.

Waterloo, Ill., April 13.—Hon. William R. Morrison, who arrived at his home here from Washington yesterday, said to-day in reference to the silver question and his views: "The position of silver in our monetary system is a question which must be settled. Nobody in Europe seems courageous or reckless enough to attempt the double standard without England's consent. Can we safely do it with England and all Europe opposing? In prosperous times we could safely use a large amount of silver, always providing for its convertibility into money, which does not get its value from the law."

Marshall Field on Department Stores.

Chicago, April 13.—Marshall Field was before the Senate committee which is investigating the methods of department stores at the session to-day and he proved an interesting witness. To many of the leading questions put to him by Chairman Salomon as to his business he refused an answer on the ground that it was his private affair. The merchant prince insisted that he was a dry goods seller, although he served lunch in his retail store to refresh the ladies. He declared that his house had annually kept millions of dollars away from New York and other eastern cities by selling goods low, both in the retail and wholesale branches. No honest, live merchant was complaining and there was no trouble with those who knew their business and attended to it. Mr. Field refused to present the pay roll of his retail house for inspection, but invited the committee to visit the store and question the employed as to the wages they were paid. He denounced the practice of some merchants who advertised to sell certain articles at certain hours, but as long as the public was willing to be humbugged he could see no way to stop it. He did not care what merchants advertised goods at if they were honest, but he declared the offering of standard goods below cost as a "leader" was demoralizing to the consumer.

FOLLY OR SUICIDE?

A Young Irishman Leaps From the Brooklyn Bridge.

Brooklyn, April 13.—A young man, supposed to be James Duffy, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge this afternoon about 2:30 oclock and was drowned. From what can be learned the act was but a case of bravado, he having declared that he had already jumped from Waterloo bridge in London, and from the high bridge at Newcastle on Tyne, and wished to add this feat to his former exploits.

Duffy, according to Patrolman Donnelly, who happened to be standing near the place where the man jumped, which is considered the highest part of the structure, emerged from the crowd on the promenade t the objective point and swung himself up to the board walk over the tracks, from which an iron ladder leads down to the roadway. A moment later Donnelly saw Duffy run across the roadway and climb upon the railing that seprated it from the outer cable which helps to support the central span. All of Donnelly's efforts to stop the man from his intention were of no avail. Duffy, balancing himself upon the cable, threw off his coat and sprang out into the air. In his descent he turned over and over several times. One looker-on said that he saw Duffy's body make four complete somersaults before it struck the water. He did not come to the surface afterward.

Duffy stood in Park Row near the bridge entrance early this afternoon and announced that he was about to jump from the Brooklyn bridge at its highest point. He asked half a dozen different men to go along and see him jump as he wanted to have witnesses to prove that he had really made the leap.

"Who are you?" asked one of them.

"My name is Duffy. I am from County Cavan, Ireland. I have jumped from Waterloo bridge in London and from the high bridge at Newcastle on Tyne. I want you to go along with me and be a witness of my jump."

"What are you going to jump for?"

"Oh, just for pleasure," replied Duffy.

"I think you're a gol-darned fool" put in one of his hearers, at which the others laughed.

Duffy talked in a calm and self-possessed way as if bridge-jumping were a usual occupation for him. Few of those heard him talk thought he was in earnest and the fear of something in the way of a practical joke thinned out the crowd that had gathered about him.

After hanging about the bridge entrance for a quarter of an hour Duffy started through the entrance to the promenade and soon after made the leap which resulted in his death.

A small and half incredulous crowd accompanied him half way across the bridge, and saw him make the jump.

The witnesses who saw Duffy jump say that he was about 27 years of ge, of slight build and about 5 feet 7 inches in height. One of the men said that Duffy had told him that he was an experienced bridge jumper and thought he could make the leap without danger.

He said that he had made arrangements beforehand. A boat, he said was waiting below the bridge for him, and he had friends in it who would pick him up as soon as he struck the water. No boat was in the neighborhood, however, when he made his leap.

The bridge police express the opinion that the jumper was a suicide.

A Bold Holdup.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 13.—A special to The Journal from Avilla, Ind., says "A most audacious and daring attempt was made at Garret, this morning about 6 o'clock to rob a passenger in full view of a car full of people.

"As the Baltimore and Ohio west-bound limited train No. 5 rolled into the station two men boarded it, hurried into the coach and boldly demanded money of the first passenger they reached. The other passengers were for the moment dumb with amazement at the audacity of the move. The man, however, fought off his assailants until other passengers came to his assistance. At this the would-be robbers dashed from the train and made their escape, without having secured any booty.

"Telegrams were at once sent in all directions to intercept the robbers. Two men were arrested in Charles Schlotter's saloon here this forenoon by Marshal August Vögeding on suspicion. At 1 o'clock Marshal Schreiner of Garret came after the prisoners, took them to that city for a hearing, where they were held for trial."

Murdered in a Church.

San Francisco, April 13.—Shortly before noon to-day the mutilated body of Minnie Williams, a young domestic, was found in the study of Rev. Dr. Gibson, pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church. The body had been terribly cut, the instrument of death being a broken case knife, which was found in the room. The discovery was made by several young ladies who had come to decorate the church for Easter services. Pieces of the girl's clothing had been crammed into her mouth, showing that the murderer tried to stifle the cries of his victim, whom he first outraged and then hacked to death. The police as yet have no clew.

A Greaser Joan of Arc.

El Paso, Tex., April 13.—Reports from Montezuma give meagre details of a desperate fight near Coyame between Santa Teresa and a small detachment of Mexican troops. Two fights occured between Teresa's disciples and the troops. Six or eight of the former and 20 soldiers were killed. More troops are coming from Chihuahua.

Tightening the Chain of Evidence.

Rawlins, Wyo., April 13.—The man arrested for the murder of Wain and Strong, the New York hunters, in 1888, is a cowboy named John Cook. He has been identified by Charles Wagers, a cattleman, who took dinner with the party a few days before the murder, near Point of Rocks.

Special Easter Services.

The Easter services at the First Presbyterian Church will be participated in by the Knights Templars of Pike's Peak commandery, who will march in a body

EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Widening Rift Between Conservatives and Liberal Unionists.

ANOTHER OLD USAGE ATTACKED

The Commons Will Not Trudge into the House of Lords Any More to Hear the Royal Assent to Bills—Situation at Berlin.

London, April 13.—What The Spectator calls the worst political omen of the moment is the growing rift in the Conservative-Liberal Unionist alliance. Under formal treaties between the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal Unionists, the former pledged themselves to the support of the candidates of the Unionists in all the constituencies which they held when they deserted Mr. Gladstone on the Home Rule issue. At each general election since that time the influence of the Unionists has been visibly lessening and the Unionist candidates elected latterly have owned their success to Conservative votes. The repeated collisions which have taken place in the settlement of the claims of the rival candidates at the bye-elections have at last convinced the Conservatives that they themselves are losing strength under the compact and that they can do immeasurably better alone. The discontent with the alliance which has long been prevalent among the Tory rank and file was recently reflected by the attacks made upon Mr. Chamberlain in The Standard and Conservative papers and the breach is more noticeable by the response in Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham organ that the alliance between the two anti-Home Rule parties could not be maintained unless the Conservatives paid due respect to the opinions of the Unionist leaders. However, it is a strong belief in the inner circles of the Conservative party that if the coming general election yield the party votes enough to dispense with the Chamberlain clique the Tory leaders will gladly seize the opportunity to throw them over-board. The Spectator makes the contention that the alliance is still the keystone to the situation and expressed the opinion that the success of the Union party without it is impossible.

The Radicals have decided to support the motion of Mr. John Tomlinson, Liberal, member for Northwich, proposing to abolish the custom of summoning the House of Commons to the House of Lords to hear the royal assent to bills, the observance of which is one of the few remaining practices recalling the old time subserviency of the House of Commons to the Lords. Mr. Brunner, in his motion, contends that custom compelling the speaker and the members of the representative legislative body to trudge into the House of Lords to take part in a ludicrous ceremonial is too degarding to the lower house to be any longer tolerated.

The Radicals insist that if it is necessary to carry out mitations of royal assent in the presence of both houses the peers ought to be required to come to the House of Commons.

Lord Rosebery is still suffering from intermittent attacks of insomnia and his physicians continue to advise him to go abroad for a long period of rest. Doubtless he would be glad to do so, but for the uncertainty of the political situation.

The Speaker which is reputed to be an inspired government organ, has added gravity to the Franco-English situation by declaring that French evacuation of Tunis must precede or accompany English evacuation of Egypt. During the present negotiations between Great Britain and France the question of Egypt has not only arisen except as associated with the British claims in the Upper Nile valley. If the disputes shall be finally referred to a European conference they will include the Egyptian question and the obvious design of England is to include Tunis also.

Several of the provincial chambers of commerce are following the example of the London chamber in memorializing the government to take effective measures to secure the waterway of the Nile from Uganda to Fashoda. The government's order for the completion of the Mobbasa and Uganda railway shows an earnest intention on the part of Great Britain to maintain her claims to the Upper Nile sphere.

A version of the treaty of peace between China and Japan, which comes by the way of Berlin asserts that Japan demands preferential import duties over the goods of other countries under a clause of fixing a tariff of 2 per cent. upon the original cost of imports, the same tariff applying to goods manufactured by Japanese in China. It is reasoned that the original cost of Japanese manufactures is much lower than that of the manufactures of other countries, the clause will practically give Japan special advantages under a semblance of impartiality.

The Duchess of Marlborough will settle £3,000 a year upon whom she is engaged to be married.

A committee of ladies, headed by the Marchioness of Queensberry, has been formed with the object of reviving agitation looking to the release of Mrs. Maybrick from prison.

IN BERLIN.

A Growing and Widespread Opposition to the Anti-Socialist Law.

Berlin, April 13.—The tide of popular opposition to the anti-Socialist bill is rising rapdly. The Koelnsche Zeitung announces that a movement has been started to give force to this opposition in the Reichstag by combining all the non-Reactionary deputies against the measure. The guidance of the movement is at present in the hands of a national Liberal committee which will appeal not only to all the professing Liberals in Parliament but also to the Conservatives and Free Conservatives who are far from being a unit in favor of the clerical turn given to the bill in committee. The Conservative answer will not be given probably before the end of the Easter recess, but its nature may be betrayed by the Conservative press within the next 10 days.

The Prince of Schoenach-Carolath, formerly leader of the Free Conservatives, now an independent deputy, has published his views of the bill and the proper manner of handling it by the Conservative leaders. The Liberal deputies find much comfort in his scathing criticisms of the whole measure. The Prince says to let the popular agitation against the bill go on and to hasten the organization of all far-minded deputies to defeat it. He urges that the nobility and bourgeoisie strike an alliance, arouse themselves from their inaction and frustrate this conspiracy to restrict the liberties of the whole people. If the people can once be made to realize, says, how the ultramontanes strive to strike with the blade at liberty of conscience and the commonest rights of loyal subjects, merely to fasten clerical control upon the empire, there would be hardly a man outside of the clerical party who would not join a coalition to crush the measure. Upon the Prince's suggestion, a series of meetings will be held throughout the empire to protest against the bill while in Berlin imperial deputies, university professors and municipal officials will make public demonstrations to the same end. The clericals say that the opponents of the bill are animated less by their dislike of the amendments than by the desire to weaken the present domination of the clericals in the Reichstag.

The Germania thinks that political jealousy is the motive rather than any radical objection to the provisions to punish attacks upon the institutions of religion and marriage. The other Catholic newspapers echo this opinion.

Although the Nordeutsche Allgemein Zeitung and other semi-official sheets support the bill in its present form, it is known that the governments is willing to slide down a peg or two and modify the most objectionable amendments as the National Liberals demand.

Although in the East Germany pursues her traditional policy of non-intervention, the foreign office takes the keenest interest in the peace negotiations at Shimonoseki. Freiherr Von Marschall, imperial secretary of foreign affirs receives daily reports from Tokio as to the progress of the treatings. He is assisted by Herr Von Brandt, long German minister in Pekin, in his study of the tendencies of China's commercial concessions. Brandt is using several newspapers covertly to stir antagonism in Europe to Japan's demand for commercial favor while the foreign office, through its newspaper keeps Germany's skirts clear by asserting that the Berlin government cannot initiate a policy of intervention. The Kolenische Zeitung said last evening:

"If Japan obtains a 2 per cent. tariff on goods into the interior of China together with the carriage dues on goods carried by Japanese ships between Chinese ports and the right to build factories and trade anywhere in China, the interests of all commercial countries wil be seriously affected. Such provisions look exclusively to Japanese interests, although Japan may pretend that they are for the benefit of European industry too."

It is said that an interchange of views with England is in progress. The British foreign office is understood to regard any immediate action regarding the prospective treaty as premature.

The government has published the text of a new bill to control trading on the bourse. All financial firms agree that the bill will injure business here and send many of their clients to Paris and Vienna.

A few workingmen's meetings will be held here on May day to denounce the anti-socialist bill and call for the eight-hour day. On May 3, however, the socialists will make strong demonstrations throughout the empire.

The Illinois Capitol in Flames.

Springfield, Ill., April 13.—Intense excitement was caused at the capitol today about noon by the discovery of fire in the roof of the north wing. Much time of the firemen was consumed before effective work could be done because of the high location of the blaze. It was over 200 feet above the ground and the flames at no time broke through the roof. The excitement and fear among the people in the capitol and on the grounds increased when it was seen that no headway was being made. Men and women rushed aimlessly about while the whole State house filled with smoke. It was nearly an hour before the firemen were able to pour water on the flames. To do this they were compelled to chop holes in the roof. The entire north wing was soon flooded under the roof and the flames extinguished. More damage was done by smoke, water and the axes of the firemen than by the flames. The flood poured through the handsome decorated ceiling of the senate chamber, near the president's rostrum and much water got through ceilings and floor to the executive floor in the second story of the building. No serious damage was done to records or furniture. Secretary Hibrichsen says the entire north roof will have to be rebuilt and the ceiling of the senate chamber will have to be replaced. The fire was no doubt caused by the furnaces and a careless tinner. The enrolling and engrossing room was flooded and it is believed many important bills passed by the senate have been destroyed. There is no insurance.

Mrs. Coudrey Retaliates.

Chicago, April 13.—Mary Coudrey, the wife of George W. Coudrey, who obtained a judgment of $50,000 against George Jacob Schweinfurth, the self-styled Christ, for alienation of her affections, filed a bill in the Superior court this morning for a decree of divorce. She charges intolerance, neglect and extreme cruelty. The plaintiff also refutes the charges that Schweinfurth led her away from home or alienated the affections of herself or her four children. They were married in 1868 and trouble came in 1887, Mrs. Coudrey alleges, because her husband renounced his religious belief and wanted her to do the same. The custody of the children is asked and a fair share of her husband's property as alimony.

Sunk by the Ice.

Duluth, Minn., April 13.—The 400-ton steamer Otego owned by the Smith Fee company, sunk to the bottom of the lake early this morning. The boat has been moored all winter at the Fifth avenue dock, and the greater part of the time has had one or two watchmen on board. It was built in Port Robinson, Ont., in 1878. Since that time it has plied between Duluth and other ports on the great lakes, but last fall met with an accident and harbored the remainder of the season. It is thought that the ice, when leaving the harbor this spring, must have crushed the boat under the water line and that this caused it to sink. Both watchmen left the boat when warm weather set in.

Extensive Swindling Operations.

Frankfort, Ind., April 13.—Marion P. Thompson, 25 years old, was arrested here to-day upon a charge of forgery while attempting to negotiate a loan on a $2,000 farm mortgage to which he is said to have signed another man's name. When the officers searched him they found him well provided with money and deeds to farms in Miami and Howard counties. The officers believe he has been operating extensively throughout the State. He refuses to say where he came from.

THE INCOME TAX.

OPINIONS AS TO THE RECENT DECISION.

As the Law Now Stands it Imposes its Burdens More Unequally Than it Did Before—Chauncey M. Depew and Others Talk on the Subject.

New York, April 13.—The following interviews from the Mail and Express go to show the light in which the income tax decision is regarded by eminent New Yorkers:

Chauncey M. Depew hit the nub of the subject in his criticism: "This decision," said he, "exempts the man who collects rents and taxes the man who pays rent. The owner of ten million dollars worth of real estate, receiving say, 6 per cent. interest in the way of rent on his investment, receives $600,000 a year. One of his tenants may be earning a salary of $5,000 a year. He pays a tax on his $5,000.

"The landlord pays nothing on his $600,000. It is unjust. Well, is injustice ever just?""

Frederic R. Coudert said: "This decision condemns the material features of the law and leaves the rest of it to stand as the result of an equally divided opinion. I say decision, but it cannot be properly called a decision. It is simply a consequence created by law, and caused by the inability of the judges to agree upon a result. As to the law itself it is a bad one. It is a tax on industry. It is communistic in its intent and purpose. It creates a belief that some persons can escape the burdens of government by making others take their places and pay in their stead. The decision cannot have that moral effect with the people at large which is always felt when the court of final resort gives its unanimous opinion. We are now to be governed by a fragment of a law."

Francis Lynde Stetson regards the decision as abrogatory. Speaking of its effect on the lessees of railroads, Mr. Stetson said: "A large number of railroads are operated by lessees, who pay therefor a rent, ordinarily in the form of a dividend to the stockholders in the lessor company. To a very great extent these railroad leaseholds are real estate, and, consequently, so much of such dividends as may be considered the rent of railroad real estate would, under the decision of the United States Supreme court, be free from the income tax. Nine-tenths of the value of these leased railroads is real estate.

"I think this by far the most extensive application of the decision. It is really of more consequence to the large railroads than to any other corporations."

Mr. Stetson's opinion demonstrates the far-reaching character of the decision. Every railroad system in the United States has been expanded by the leasing of other lines. Some of them are quadruple and quintuple the value and extent of the parent corporation. The New York Central leases the New York and Harlem and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road. The Pennsylvania railroad has an extensive system of leased roads, and the same is true of the New York, Lake Erie and Western, the Delaware and Lackawanna, and in fact of all other trunk lines. The Southern Pacific with its vast mileage is made up almost altogether of leased lines. The courts have decided that railroads are real estate and that the chief part of them is their roadbeds. Under the decision of the Supreme court no tax can be levied on the rent of the leased lines, but the railroad employe who receives a salary above $4,000 per annum must pay.

The Alliance Affair.

Washington, April 13.—Secretary Gresham, who has been spending several days at Fortress Monroe, returned to the city this morning, and was present at the Cabinet meeting. It is asserted at the State Department to-day, that the negotiations with Spain, regarding the Alliance affair, are proceeding satisfactorily, and that no apprehension is entertained as to the denial by the Spanish government of the reparation usual under such circumstances. Spain has asked for time on account of the critical political conditions existing and the fragile tenure of office of the new Cabinet. Representations have been made to our government that if the Spanish government were pushed to the wall through demands for an immediate conclusion of the diplomatic correspondence, the overturn of the Ministry would certainly result. It is on account of this plea that the State Department is allowing Spain a longer time than would otherwise be permitted, in which to conduct the official investigation of the Alliance incident. It may be several weeks before the matter is concluded, but there is every reason to believe that, when it is settled, the settlement will be satisfactory to the State Department.

Mark Twain's Plays

New York, April 13.—If the great American humorist of Hartford, Conn., has not changed considerably in the last four or five years he is likely to say something sarcastic and caustic about "Puddin'head Wilson," which Frank Mayo has dramatized and which he will produce to-night in the home city of the author. Twain used to be a humorist pure and simple, but since his books have appeared on the stage in the shape of plays he has lost his sense of the ridiculous. I am told that he likes what Mayo has done with "Puddin'head" and will go to see the play at least once. Several years ago, before "Prince and Pauper" was presented before a New York audience, an ambitious young man wrote to Twain for permission to dramatize "Tom Sawyer." The reply was an emphatic refusal. I remember one phrase: "I have a play of my own that will soon obtrude upon the stage, and it will give me about all the hell I need." It is highly probable that it did. I am seriously informed that "Huckleberry Finn" has not yet been admitted to a place upon the shelves of the public library at Concord. Some years ago the trustees of that institution purchased a copy under the impression that they were getting an autobiography of one of the Pilgrim Fathers. When they discovered their mistake they hastened to cast it out as an unclean thing and to denounce it in the most public manner.

A New East River Bridge.

New York, April 13.—Whatever may become of the scheme for the political union of New York and Brooklyn, there can be no doubt whatever that the physical union of the two cities is to be strengthened by the construction of more bridges across the East river. There are two or three private bridge schemes in embryo. But there is now a civic plan for a new bridge, agreed to by the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn and their official associates. Mayor Schieren announced to-day that he and Mayor Strong had conferred on the subject and had come to a complete understanding. They both favor the bill prepared by the corporation counsel of Brooklyn and now pending in the Legislature. Mayor Schieren says that it had been supposed by some that objection would be made on the New York side to the provision in the Brooklyn bill that the expense of the bridge construction should be divided equally between the cities, particularly so in view of the fact that the cost of the present New York and Brooklyn bridge was borne one-third by New York and two-thirds by Brooklyn. But this feature of the bill is fully assented to by the Mayor of New York, who takes the large and correct view of the matter that New York city would in its way benefit just as much as Brooklyn in its way by reason of the bridge. The bill provides for the appointment of a committee to proceed with the construction of the bridge, which will be located at a point on the East river that will connect the eastern district of Brooklyn with this city. The present bridge, as everybody knows who has had daily experience with it, has reached its capacity. A new bridge is imperatively needed, and at once.

Still at Large.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, April 13.—The Wells-Fargo stage robbers have not yet been captured although everybody is hoping to hear something in the near future. Deputy Lambert, Walter Skehan and J. W. Hawkins have been put in charge of the search by the company. Mr. Lambert says that they have been working quietly all day and they believe that the men are still in camp, although they will not give anything away. They are confident the men will be taken. It is said this evening that the company has offered a reward of $1500 for the capture of the men. Sheriff Bowers was here to-day but it could not be learned what if any steps have been taken by him.

The injured driver is doing very well and will be able to be about shortly.

A PARK OF JACKS.

A Great Hand for "Our Nation's Crisis" To Draw To.

Denver, April 13.—Ex-Governor Waite and ex-Secretary of State McClees have issued the prospectus of "Our Nation's Crisis," a weekly newspaper they are to commence issuing in the near future. The Governor will attend to the editorial work and Mr. McClees will handle the business department. The journal will be devoted to political reform.

A Call for Lynch Law.

Chicago, April 13.—Brokers, packers and stock yard merchants were aroused to a high pitch of indignation this morning over the mysterious and cowardly murder of E. C. Hunter, the veteran live stock speculator, last night and W. C. Brown, a member of the Live Stock exchange, boldly advocated lynching if the assassin was caught. In response to a hasty call for a mass meeting of live stock men and others the exchange hall was filled with excited and indignant citizens. The business men of the yards passed resolutions calling on the Live Stock exchange to hold a special meeting next Monday and to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. The Union Stock Yards and Transit company was also asked to offer a similar reward. In the meantime a dozen business men and firms at once subscribed $100 each as a guarantee fund.

A Railroad Smash.

Manistee, Mich., April 13.—The noon train of the Flint and Pierre Marquette met with an accident 15 miles from this city, the engine, tender and baggage car leaving the track and rolling down an embankment.

Engineer Sherman Plues and Fireman Graham were caught under the engine. Plues's left arm and shoulder were broken and Graham received internal injuries. The latter will die.

The accident was due to the breaking of a draw bar.

To make a quartz location after July 1, the prospector must sink a hole at least 10 feet deep to solid formation; must have at least one well defined wall, and must stake the ground so that the stakes can be found. The notice of location must be placed in a conspicuous place at the discovery shaft, where it can be seen—not on some stump or tree in the neighborhood. He is allowed 90 days to do this work. If he re-locates an old prospect hole, he is required to sink it at least 10 feet deeper than when he first found it, and stake and record his location the same as though it was an original discovery. If he runs a tunnel it must be at least 10 feet long, so as to determine the fact that a vein supposed to carry the precious metals has been discovered.

The Gazette was in conversation last night with one of the directors of the Union company regarding the report that an option had been given on a controlling interest in the stock of the Union company. He states that this report is incorrect as an opton on 250,000 shares only had been given which will probably entitle the purchasers to a seat on the board of directors. The deal has been worked by the Brothers Sill and Dr. E. A. Williams of Richmond, Indiana, who is now in that country putting the finishing touches to the deal. Everything is not signed, sealed and settled but it looks as if it would be a go. The value of the deal is about $50,000.

The Ida May Mining company have recently let some eight or nine leases upon their various properties. Among them is one of 335 feet along the vein of the Little Clara lode to Stephenson & Mitchell. This lease adjoins the Gregory property. They will at once put up a dwelling after which operations upon the lode will be commenced.

Parties having lease upon the Strong property near the Sweet mine have been compelled to cease operations on account of water. The water flow has all appearances of permanency, hence the leasers have quit in earnest. The property is owned by a company, a majority of the stock being owned in the East. It is reported that the directors have been informed of the situation, and the probabilities are that a steam hoisting plant will be put up with pumping facilities attached.

Thirty-five men are working on the John A. Logan. Cross-cuts are being driven north, south, east and west from the 200-foot level. Several small streaks of mineral have been found but not in sufficient quantities to pay. The cross-cuts have not reached far enough yet to cut the known ore chutes.

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HOMES OF ACADIANS.

DESCENDANTS OF THE FRENCH EXILES IN LOUISIANA

Their Quaint Old Dwellings and Farms Retain Many Ancient Features—The People Like Old Things and Old Ways Best. Louisiana Hospitality.

Special Correspondence.

CALCASIEU PARISH, La., April 8.—Longfellow did not do his whole duty by the Acadians in "Evangeline." He devoted the choicest of his descriptions and his most felicitous phrases to the land from which they were driven, and either through unfamiliarity with its natural features or to heighten the contrast forgot to give more than a passing word to their new found home in the pine-strewn Creole State. Indeed, there is not so much difference, except in climate, between their present location and that from which they were exiled, described as abounding in

Murmuring pines and the hemlocks,
Bearded with moss and with garments green, indistinct in the twilight.

Here are the "forests primeval," and the gray Spanish moss which hangs like ghostly draperies from every tree makes a most effective detail in the picture of vegetable life and luxuriance that everywhere abounds.

The Place of Happiness.

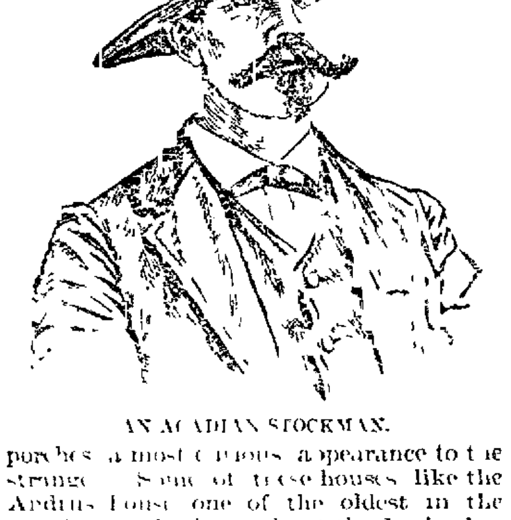
The Acadians who in the famous [illegible] of which Nova Scotia's poet has told to us went, were exiled by the British in 1755 from their beloved soil [illegible] of a peculiar race. They were simply French people who had emigrated to the new world to seek more favorable conditions. They found a fertile, attractive section in which to reside and were contented and happy. [illegible] Acadia, or L'Cadie, [illegible] and when the tragic event occurred which drove them out the true Acadians clung to them, nor have they yet lost it.

Here among the Louisiana rice and sugar lands, we can live the descendants of the original exiles who sought freedom and peace under a southern sun. "Acadians" is a common designation. "Cadjans" it is pronounced by the average citizen, and they have come to be thought of as a race apart, a people whose native country is not France but Acadia. The term is frequently used [illegible] those who know nothing of their history.

In many respects the existence of material [illegible] to this people. The climate of Louisiana is far [illegible] that of France than that of Nova Scotia. The French [illegible] on the cultivation of [illegible] and large plantations with the great white porticoed mansions and [illegible] two or three cabins are rounded by the old Acadian homesteads that [illegible] the southern Louisiana landscape.

Sacred Dwellings.

These homesteads are pictures of old time architecture and present, with their long, steep sloped roofs, their outside chimneys and ovens and their queer



AN ACADIAN STOCKMAN.

porches, a most curious appearance to the stranger. Some of these houses, like the Andrus house, one of the oldest in the parish, were built nearly at the beginning of the century. The Andrus residence was erected in 1815 and is so well preserved that it is by no means a bad dwelling yet. It has been this family's headquarters all these [illegible] years, being handed down from father to son until it has become almost sacred, and an offer to purchase a member of the family would be considered scarcely less insulting than one to buy the roof which has sheltered several generations of ancestors. With this experience duplicated on every hand numbers of these families have gained the designation of "aristocracy," and they seem to have earned it.

Riches do not necessarily abound in a fertile land, and the Acadian or old French families are not all wealthy. The war was destructive of many a fortune, and the depression in business has been felt here as well as in sections nearer the world's highways.

A visit to one of these old homesteads reveals a new phase of life. It is as if one were suddenly transported to a foreign land and were set amid a new people. Many of the adult members of Acadian families can speak no English, and in the homes French is spoken almost entirely. They are conservative in custom and manner and cling tenaciously to the habits and ways of their forefathers.

Said a business man in one of the leading towns of the parish: "I went out last summer to the farm of a Cadjan family, and although I was prepared for considerable primitiveness I did not apprehend that I would see what I did. The family was quite poor, and perhaps that accounted to some extent for the course taken. In the yard was the stump of a pine tree. It had been hollowed out, and there, bending over it and working a huge pestle, was the husband, grinding rice into flour or as near to flour as he could approach. The grain had been cut by hand and winnowed in the wind. This was an exceptional and unusual case, but it shows that it is not necessary to go abroad to find old customs and ways."

Lotus Eaters.

On the other hand, progressiveness is seen in many of the old French families. The younger generations are feeling the influence of the northern immigration which is pouring so rapidly into the south. They are buying improved machinery and keeping in touch with the modern business [illegible]. However, they do not hurry. Life is long with them, and the balmy southern airs, tempered by gulf breezes, incline them to preserve some of the many leisure that was characteristic of the "basin of Grand Pre."

Talk to these people and they are charming conversationists. They are not very familiar with the topics that are so eagerly discussed in northern cities. They know little and, I imagine, care less about the gold reserve or the per capita of circulation, while the tariff is an unsolved puzzle. But speak of French history, of the Acadian exile, and see their faces glow. Amusements, dancing, riding and the affairs of the heart are their texts, and how eloquent is the sermon! Just a little bewildering are the rush of northern capital and the hum of sawmills, rice mills, sugar refineries and street cars. They would far rather drive the cattle afield, gather fruit of vine and tree, smoke odd shaped pipes and be happy.

The schools are nothing to be proud of in most of the parish settlements, and the wealthy families send their children to New Orleans or farther north to be educated. A large number indeed go so far as to send their children to New England colleges, completely forgetting the old time differences. Their naturally clear complexions are made still fairer by the exquisite care taken of them by the Acadians, young and old. The graceful, wide brimmed hats and the luxuriant dark hair are noted on every hand, and a cultured expression of truthfulness is seen in many faces. Here and there is one stately veteran of the "lost cause" who seems a direct descendant of the old [illegible]. They are proud of their ancestors and exploit the deeds of the south [illegible] with a pride whose intensity is softened by the passing of a third of a century.

The air of romance is everywhere in evidence in Acadialand. The fragrance of the pages of "Evangeline" is spread over the people, and the studious among them are as thoroughly familiar with the events of the fateful departure from their northern home as with their prayer book or catechism.

Handsome Pictures.

Social customs are among the most delightful of Acadian features. The natural rich vivacity bubbles forth in all their pleasures. The almost perpetual summer gives opportunity for abundant outdoor diversions and fetes, and [illegible], if the jolly gatherings beneath the great pines and oaks may be so called, make the evenings joyful. Winding here and there among the farms with their banks fringed in trailing festoons of Spanish moss, are the bayous, not deep but clear and still. Boats ride at anchor here and there, and tiny pleasure shells and lovers' voices come over the waters at frequent intervals after the day's work is done.

Of the Acadian descendants it is said that there are 50,000 in Louisiana, but this figure is hard to verify or disprove. The changes of years have brought about such transformations in families and customs as to make it difficult to distinguish now between the true Acadian and the more recently immigrated French who have come from the father and at a comparatively much more recent period.

Honest Comfort.

The hospitality which characterized both "Basil, the blacksmith," and the farmer father of Longfellow's heroine exists in all its pristine strength. The stranger is made one of the family, and although he may miss the newer inventions that go to make life in the cities a thing of ease and may find a primitiveness that he scarce could have believed existed in one of the nation's oldest settled communities he will nevertheless be charmed with the simplicity, the homely comfort, the complacent ease and lack of worry and hurry that are a part of the life of these modern Acadians.

Numerous though it is, the old race is fast passing away, and the progressive ideas of new immigration are driving out old ways. It will not be long before the Acadian race will be as much a part of the world's past history as is the poet's story of the Nova Scotia exile.

C. M. HARGER.

SCIENTIFIC CLOTHES CLEANING.

An Expert Formula That Will Help the Home Renovator.

The chemistry of cleaning clothes is set forth in a scientific magazine, and while women will care little for the technical part of the operation the story of the actual process suggests a useful modus operandi. Take, for instance, says The American Analyst, a shiny old coat, vest or pair of trousers of black broadcloth, cassimere or diagonal. The scourer makes a strong, warm soapsuds and plunges the garment into it, souses it up and down, rubs the dirty places, and, if necessary, puts it through a second time, then rinses it through several waters and hangs it up to dry on the line. When nearly dry, he takes it in, rolls it up for an hour or two and then presses it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the coat, and the iron is pressed over that until the wrinkles are out, but the iron is removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods, else they would be shiny.

Wrinkles that are obstinate are removed by laying a wet cloth over them and pressing the iron over that. If any shiny places are seen, they are treated as the wrinkles are—the iron is lifted while the full cloud of steam rises up and brings the nap with it. Cloths should always have a sack made especially for them, as in that which has been used for white cotton or woolen clothes lint will be left in the water and will cling to the cloth.

In this manner the same coat and trousers can be renewed time and time again and have all the look and feel of new garments. Good broadcloth and its fellow cloths will bear many washings and look better every time because of them.

Literary Chicago.

And this sign actually stares one in the face from a bookshelf in one of the literary centers of a down town store, "Damaged Children's Books at Half Price."—Chicago Herald.

WELL PAID EDITORS.

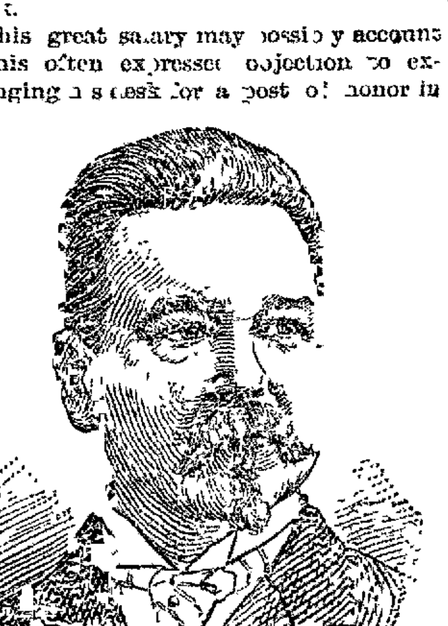
CHARLES A. DANA GETS A SALARY OF $50,000 A YEAR.

Other New York Journalists Receive Princely Salaries—Reick of The Herald, Carvalho of The World, Lord of The Sun and Nicholson of The Tribune.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Charles A. Dana, editor of The New York Sun, if the word of those who ought to know what they are talking about is to be relied upon, is the best paid journalist in America, if not in the world. It is said that he receives a salary of $50,000 a year. If this be true, he pays a handsome part of this out of his own pocket, as he is one of the large owners in The Sun corporation, although he does not own a controlling interest in the stock.

This great salary may possibly account for his often expressed objection to exchanging his desk for a post of honor in



CHESTER S. LORD.

the public service. It will be remembered that on numerous occasions when Mr. Dana has been suggested as a candidate for the presidency he has always declined the proferred honor, saying that no post is more honorable or useful than the editorship of a great newspaper.

There are several other editors in New York who receive salaries large enough to make office holding unseductive. Within the past fortnight I have made a careful attempt to obtain for publication the salaries paid to the leading journalists of this city. I give the figures as they were given to me. The reader may choose between the highest and the lowest figures as his judgment dictates. All that I can say is that I have thrown out all estimates which seemed to be at variance with the truth.

Mr. Carvalho's Career.

Probably next to Mr. Dana the best paid journalist in New York is Mr. S. S. Carvalho of The World. Thirteen years ago Mr. Carvalho was a reporter on the staff of The Sun. He was one of the most reliable reporters in the city, conscientious, industrious and persevering. He was a good but not brilliant writer, but he seldom was "left" in securing news. He has a rather cynical vein of thought, but absolutely no sense of humor. I remember that when one of the great California minstrels died, Charley Backus, I think it was, Carvalho was sent to collect some of the famous stories which the funmaker had made his own. Early that evening he brought his story into The Sun office. It came to Mr. Clark, the night city editor, in the course of time and threw that talented gentleman into a cold fit. The jests were all there, but they were not funny—not one of them.

The next morning, however, the "story" occupied a column in The Sun and was the most brilliant one published upon the subject. Mr. Clark had rewritten the article from beginning to end. Perhaps it is because Mr. Carvalho sees only the serious side of life that he is Mr. Pulitzer's personal representative in the great World establishment and receives a salary which is estimated from $ 5,000 to $25,000 a year. I give credit to the larger amount.

He went with Mr. Pulitzer as the first city editor of The Evening World eight years ago. Later on he became managing editor of that very prosperous paper, and then he was transferred to the parent plant as general manager of the finances. His power is almost absolute, and he is said to be closer to the owner than any other man in his employ. When one considers that it costs about $10,000 a day to publish The World and Mr. Carvalho can spend or save $10,000 in a month without making any appreciable difference in the paper to the reader, a salary of $25,000 does not seem to be exorbitant, especially as The World is credited with making a profit of nearly $1,000,000 a year.

Mr. Pulitzer's Favorites.

I am told that Farrelley, the managing editor of The World, gets but $7,500. These figures would be ridiculously small if it were not for the fact that the managing editorship of The World since the days of Colonel Cockerill and Ballard Smith is more or less of a nominal position and is rarely held long by any occupant. Within the past four years there have been at least half a dozen managing editors. In The World office there are always two or three men who are "near" to Mr. Pulitzer. They take turns in spending a short time with the owner of the paper at his country place in Bar Harbor or his hotel in Paris, and they are for the time managing editors in all but name. It is commonly reported that Arthur Brisbane receives $150 a week from The World. He is supposed to be nearest of all to Mr. Pulitzer, except Mr. Carvalho. He began his work on The Sun as a reporter in 1882 and soon became its star reporter. He then went to Europe and began The Sun's cable Sunday letter. Soon after Amos J. Cummings started The Evening Sun he became its managing editor. Then, it is said, he quarreled with Publisher Laffan and left The Sun's service to take editorial charge of The Sunday World. He has been with Mr. Pulitzer ever since, most of the time in Europe. As a descriptive writer Mr. Brisbane has few equals in New York, and were he to leave Mr. Pulitzer's employ he could readily earn $100 a week as a reporter upon space.

By "space" I mean "by the column." Most New York newspapers pay their reporters and special writers according to the amount of matter that they write. The pay varies from $4 to $8 a column, with special prices for special pieces of work. Sometimes a newspaper will pay $25 or even $100 a column for an exclusive article of great news value. The usual price on a morning paper is $8 a column. That is the rate in The Herald, World and Sun offices. The Recorder pays $7, The Times and Tribune $6, and The Press, Journal and Advertiser $5.

Young Mr. Reick's Rise.

There is probably more mystery regarding the salary paid to W. C. Reick, city editor of The Herald, than there is regarding the compensation of any other newspaper editor in New York. It is variously put all the way from $10,000 to $25,000. I think that it is not less than $15,000, as he is by far the ablest executive man that Mr. Bennett has had in his employ within the past 15 years. Mr. Reick's career reads like a story from a book of fairy tales. About 1887, when he was less than 25 years old, Mr. Reick was the Camden correspondent of The Herald. He had previously been employed upon the local staffs of one or two Philadelphia newspapers, but was discharged for incompetency, and then Mr. Reick went to Camden and corresponded for The Herald. Most of my readers will remember that about eight years ago a family of Camden youngsters were bitten by a mad dog. The Herald raised money and sent the youngsters to Paris, where they were successfully treated by Pasteur. The whole scheme was of Mr. Reick's invention, and it attracted the attention of Mr. Bennett, who had the young man transferred to the New York office. Shortly afterward he sent for him and made him the Rome correspondent of The Herald. Later on he served an apprenticeship on the Paris Herald, and when Mr. Bennett started the London Herald Mr. Reick took charge of it, organizing the staff. From this post he was promoted to the news editorship of the home paper and then was made city editor.

The city editor is virtually the managing editor of The Herald, and in his present place Mr. Reick has demonstrated his own ability and the soundness of his employer's judgment. This judgment, I may remark without any disparagement of Mr. Bennett's talent as a newspaper proprietor, has not always been as fortunate as it is in the present case. Here is a story which I have often heard and never heard denied. Many years ago Mr. Bennett is said to have met a young man named White, who was a very clever bank clerk at that time. Mr. Bennett was pleased with the young man and made him city editor of The Herald. In all newspaper offices the city editor assigns the various reporters every day about noon to look after the several happenings which are to be recorded in the morrow's paper. The political reporter, for instance, is sent to interview Mr. Platt perhaps about his latest political venture, the Wall street reporter to talk with J. Pierpont Morgan about the bond syndicate, the star descriptive writer to write the introduction of the Labor day parade, and so on. Each reporter is sent out upon that piece of work which he is best fitted to do.

An Alphabetical List.

On this day of Mr. White's debut in metropolitan journalism he kept a dozen or more of The Herald's brightest young men waiting at their desks until long after 3 o'clock. Then Harold Raymond, the "crack" descriptive writer, who always received his assignment among the first, went to the foot of the throne and addressed Mr. White, saying, "Mr. White, will you have anything for me to do today?"

"Let me see, your name is"—

"Raymond, sir," supplied the reporter.

"Ah, yes, Mr. Raymond, I shall have something for you presently. I am only down to the N's now."

Mr. White had written on one large sheet of foolscap a list of his assignments, and on another he had set down a list of his reporters in alphabetical order, and he had given the most important story of the day to the man whose name began with "A" and so on down. Mr. White soon learned how to do things better, and he is today one of the most valued and experienced men in Mr. Bennett's employ.

WILLIAM C. REICK.

Regarding the salaries paid to other leading men on the New York dailies I am told that they run about as follows:

Chester S. Lord of The Sun, from $10,000 to $15,000; Henry Carey of The Times, from $4,000 to $5,000; Foster Coates of The Advertiser and Commercial Advertiser, from $5,000 to $7,500; George Dickinson of The Telegram, $3,500; George E. Fleming of The Mail and Express, from $3,500 to $5,000; F. A. Dermoka of The Evening World, $4,000; George Bartholomew of The News, $3,500; Julius Chambers of The Recorder, from $5,000 to $6,000; Mr. Nicholson of The Tribune, from $10,000 to $12,000; Mr. Wardman of The Press, $4,000; E. E. C. Clark of The Journal, $5,000. It is said that John W. Keller of The Recorder gets $125 a week; E. L. Godkin and Horace White of The Evening Post, $10,000 each, besides their large proprietary interests in the paper, and Lemuel Ely Quigg of The Press, $5,000.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked up on the Streets.

Every age has had its spooks and hobgoblins to frighten people. Savages since the beginning of the world have dreaded evil spirits, the ancients had their evil gods and the orientals, even of this day, burn incense to keep away the unseen hurtful things. For centuries the headless horseman, the Flying Dutchman and ghosts innumerable have held their frightened victims. In late years, however, the ghosts must be unusually canny to have any hold on the public mind and the story teller of to-day must be wonderfully clever to cause his reader to shudder and draw nearer the flickering fire light. We have a much more modern and scientific bugaboo in these latter days and we call him by the name of "microbe." He fills our days with dread and our dreams with horror. I am waiting now for some Whitcomb Riley to write a very graphic poem in which it will be said: "You better look out or the microbes 'll git you."

—o—

A little story told me last week brings another which an eminent citizen says happened here. It is funny and no doubt that those who heard it had to smile and yet to me it has a pathetic side too. It ought to teach parents and others not to tell children to pray for things indiscriminately, for this little fellow certainly does not now have the confidence in the Supreme that his parents probably desire and that he once had. It seems that he is a little bit of a fellow and his greatest desire was a bicycle. His parents told him to pray for it and probably he would get it. He did pray frequently. They made a purchase, but as he was so small it was not a bicycle. The morning of his birthday he came running down from bed and was told to look out on the porch. With a look of dismay he clasped his hands and half praying as he exclaimed, "Oh, Jesus, don't you know the difference between a bicycle and a tricycle?"

—o—

Some of the art of the orientals is simply wonderful, especially among the Japanese. I was shown a piece of carving by Charley Chan, the Chinese merchant of this city, the other day that challenges competition and would draw admiration from a vandal. It is a little scene from Japaneses' history or mythology carved in some costly wood. There are three figures, a man, a boy and a tiger, and the detail is perfect. The piece is worth about $100, and the merchant declares that it is the finest thing that he has seen in 15 years as a dealer in such work.

—o—

The Chinese have been squinting all their lives and now it is declared that the Japanese are going to Pekin.

—o—

The following is a bona fide copy of a paper filed with the county clerk the past week. I am not prepared to say whether the writer is English or not, but some of the spelling sounds like it: "Pitch Nomber one comensing hat what his the artison well claming all the overflow of water from the antison well ditch runs east of the artison well and crosses camp creek and hends hat the north end of my alfalfa field."

How They Taught Me Polo.

This imperial game was one of the delights I had never dared hope for, not being a man of leisure. But the stars shifted, and a letter came to me from Colorado Springs. It was a long way (the letter said) to ask a man to come for a visit. Many attractions were held out, however—submile climate, excellent company, and I should learn polo, and generally renew my youth, my host wrote. Several friends urged me not to do this. They said that my professional reputation was still somewhat unripe, and needed the sunshine of my regular presence at the office. And so I went to Colorado.

My host was one of those afflicted delicate men whom the doctors forbid all work, dooming them to perennial search after health in places like Monte Carlo and Tampa. At Colorado Springs this invalid welcomed me with what strength he had, and he and I, with the company to whom he introduced me, did not go to bed until the following day.

"They're a good sort, those chaps," he said, lighting my candle for me. "Breakfast at 12, old chap, and polo after breakfast, you know."

Next afternoon the saddled ponies awaited us. "I don't believe," I remarked, handling a mallet, "that with this thing I could hit a ball standing on my feet, let alone sitting on a horse."

"But you don't strike as you do in croquet, old chap," they said.

"Oh, with the side, and not the end, is it? Well, that's a bit more probable."

I entered the lists bestriding what I heard them calling a "useful" pony. My instructors were skilful egregious people, and continually hit the ball with certainty and force. "That is the way you do it," they shouted gayly to me as they dashed by.

"Yes," I replied, cheerfully, "that is the way." And perceiving that the ball had stopped just beside me, I raised my mallet.

"Let it alone!" sang out my instructors unanimously, in a voice of command, and I immediately let it alone. Noticing my puzzled look, one of them explained that our side was in a tight place just then, and so of course I would understand his playing that stroke. I told him heartily that of course I understood. And the game went on. Once or twice the ball again paused near me, and I lifted my mallet; but on each occasion, with the precision of clock-work, came a shout from one of both of my instructors to let that ball alone. We played pairs, and I was the extra man on their side, and never had felt so well-meaning in my life.

After a time our useful ponies became fatigued, and we stopped to change them. It was now that one of my instructors evidently considered that I had had sufficient practice at hitting the ball and was ready to master a new point. "One of the most important things," he said to me, "after hitting the ball yourself is to prevent the other side from hitting it, by riding alongside a man and as he is about to make his stroke, you push him out of his course."

"Why, that must be what I saw you doing!" I cried.

"You did, several times. Of course, to ride a man off the ball you must be already going as fast as he is. You cannot start after him as he passes you, for it will be too late to catch up."

I thanked my instructor for this new lesson, and the game went on. I rode backwards and forwards eagerly for several hundred miles. Very often I found myself close to the ball when everybody else was clashing together far away. Then I would raise my mallet, and from the distance, with the precision of clockwork, always came the ringing cry, "Let it alone!" When I obeyed, one would hurry by me, saying "That's right! Watch So-and-so! Stay here and hamper him!" Then, like a trick in spectacular drama, I would instantly become the harmless center of a cracking scrimmage, they would beat and rake about among the legs of my pony, asking me why I was there. My shoulder was hit with a mallet, the head of a horse plunged into my ribs, but I sat firm in the saddle, and went everywhere that my pony thought best. We were soon alone, quite stationary, and as an enemy came galloping past me with the ball, "Horn him off!" my instructors bellowed from 40 yards away—"Why don't you horn him?" And I had no time to remind them they had told me I must be galloping to do this, because suddenly I was the center of a new scrimmage. They were telling me I ought not to be where I was, and I thought so too. The ball struck my stomach, and I began to take an inexpressible interest in the game. "Isn't it glorious?" said my instructors, whirling away, as I nodded my assent to them. Thus I covered mile after mile, and that evening we sent for vaseline, liniment, and adhesive plaster, and I was able to play again in two days. "For you help us a lot," my instructor said. "Give you a week, and you'll known all we know—I don't think!"

This expression was new to me, but rule is to learn by observation rather than by direct inquiry. Yet I left Colorado without feeling sure what it means. But the apothecary is a rich man and liniment—I never realized before what a great thing it is.—(Owen Wister in Harper's Weekly.

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Kissing as a Cure for Dyspepsia.

The dangers of the custom of kissing, as an alleged means of infection, have received considerable attention recently, half-serious, half-jocose, at the hands of the daily papers and even of some technical journals. It occurred to the editors of Cassell's Saturday Journal to publish the opinions of various physicians on the subject, and it accordingly addressed queries to a large number of medical men, some of whom took the trouble to reply. Among the replies is one which excites the pardonable mirth of The British Medical Journal. In its issue of Feb 2, it has the following to say on the subject.

"Decidedly the most interesting reply * * * is that vouchsafed by Dr A. E. Bridger. This 'leading physician' expresses the opinion that 'in the act of kissing we encounter only beneficient organisms.' He adds that 'the advantages of kissing outweigh its infinitesimal risk, for it provides us with microbes useful for digestion.' We must congratulate Dr. Bridges on having discovered a remedy for dyspepsia, which has at any rate the merit of acting jucunde. His teaching can hardly fail to make kissing even more popular than it is. It will probably be found that the beneficent organisms' required flourish in greatest abundance on the lips of the young and comely, and in carrying out the treatment sufferers will doubtless be eager to abjure the vile heresy of homeopathy by kissing only persons of the opposite sex. The dose of 'microbes useful for digestion' will be cheerfully taken both before and after meals, and at other times pro re nata. Here is a new opening for commercial enterprise. There is pretty sure to be a run on 'microbes useful for digestion.' Could not stock farms of suitable subjects be formed where the 'beneficient organisms' might be reared under the most favorable conditions, so as to ensure a constant supply of high quality? If this vision were fulfilled it might come to pass that mankind might be delivered from the dragon of dispepsia, which now levies so heavy a tribute from us." (Literary Digest

Hill's Blunder.

Perhaps by this time Senator Hill feels satisfied that he blundered when he defeated the nominations of Peckham and Hornblower to the Supreme bench. Of course in defeating President Cleveland's choice in a matter of so much importance Senator Hill paid off some old political debts, but in his anxiety to do this he possibly overreached himself a trifle. More than anything else Senator Hill would like to defeat the income tax law and this result would surely have been achieved had either Peckham or Hornblower been on the Supreme bench in place of White, for both the New Yorkers are anti-income tax men. Political revenge may be sweet sometimes, but once in a while it is expensive.—(Washington Star.

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Editor and Publisher.

WHY THIS FUSS?

Four gentlemen came to Denver yesterday to try to found a new political party, and to take away from their present parties all the persons they can, and more especially all the Republicans they can. That is the avowed purpose of their visit, and they don't pretend that it is anything else.

Certain persons in Denver, led by Ikey Stevens and Thomas M. Patterson, have tried to cover up the avowed purpose of these visitors, and to make out that this should be regarded as a triumphal progress of "Silver's Big Four." This queer notion they somewhat persuaded the two so-called Republican papers in Denver to take up and endorse; and the result has been a newspaper hue and cry that these men must be honored and feted and celebrated by everybody, regardless of party lines.

Now this is all nonsense. As we have said, the four themselves make no pretense to non-partisanship. They are fairly and openly for Sibley. They want the Republicans and Populists and Democrats of Colorado to desert their own parties—"just for once," they say—and join this new party; and when we ask what possible chance this new party has of doing something for silver, we are told that "If the Republicans and Populists and Democrats of Colorado will throw aside their partisanship just for one year, and vote for Sibley; and if the Republicans and Democrats of all the other States west of the Missouri river will do the same thing; and if all the people in the Southern States will do the same thing, why then perhaps Sibley can be elected President, and a Congress elected that will pass a free coinage law.

Did you ever see a collection of "Ifs" quite that size before? Do you remember three years ago?

The Populist party had a much brighter prospect of sweeping the country then than the Sibley party has now. The same arguments were used by the Pops then that the Sibs are using now. "Go with us," they said, "just this once. Forget your partisanship. Declare for principle. As sure as you do, silver will be restored."

"In vain is the net spread twice in the sight of any bird."

Mr. Jones is an able man. He has done good work for the Republican party. Because he was in the Republican party, he was able to do some good work for silver, for his argument before the Brussels conference was conceded to be the ablest and most learned argument for bimetallism made at that gathering; and it had its effect even though the conference seemed to accomplish nothing. If Mr. Jones had come to this State at this time as a private citizen or as the ex-delegate to the Brussels conference, it would be proper to welcome him and honor him. As it is, it is proper enough to give him a hearing. But as for Stewart and Warner and Sibley, why should they be honored? Has any of them ever done anything for silver? To be sure they have talked; but did it ever occur to you that some people's talk does more harm than good? or that the silver cause would be a long way better off without the aid of some of its self-appointed champions?

Mr. Jones is a man to be respected, even when he does things we do not think he ought to do; but when he comes out here on an electioneering tour with a Lore, a demagogue, and a freak, it is hard to give even to him the respect to which his past services really entitle him.

To persons who are ready to go off for Sibley and Silver with a "fizz-boom-ah," let us commend the words of Mr. Richard P. Bland, of Missouri—a man over whom the same papers were going crazy a month ago that are now frothing over Sibley. Says Bland: "I have never encouraged any advances from the new silver party, but rejected their offers and will not be drawn into any of their schemes."

Mr Bland is not always right, by any means; but he seems to have enough sense to see that nothing can be done for silver by this little impromptu party of Sibley's, and that the only chance for bimetallism lies in its adoption by one or both of the two principal parties.

We hope the whole party will come to Colorado Springs, and that when they do come they will settle once and for all the question whether Giles Otis Pearce and his only original 16 to 1 emblem shall be with them or against them.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Considered merely in the light of practical politics, it was about as foolish a thing as the leaders of the Sibley-silver campaign in this State could have done, to allow General Weaver to identify himself with the movement on its very first day. General Weaver is a professional "new party" man. He has been in every party, we believe that has been before the American people. He has led so many forlorn hopes, that his very presence is a guarantee that the hope is a forlorn one. To the people of Colorado he represents the awful mistake of 1892, when they followed the "ignes fatui" of Weaver and Waite, to the endangering of both the nation and the State. The crimes, the follies and the mistakes of the Populist administration have not been forgiven, and it is not yet forgotten that Waite rode into power on the shoulders of a Third party boom with which Weaver was closely connected. Weaver is thus closely connected with the darkest days of the history of Colorado.

Whatever the people of Colorado may want to do in the line of an independent silver parties, if the Republican party does not declare for silver, they do not want to entrust the management of the campaign to a set of politicians that could make so fatal a mistake as this. It is to be hoped that Weaver will freeze to the party, and accompany it wherever it goes in this State. Nothing could better show the thinking voters what the movement really is.

CLEVELAND VS. SIBLEY.

Mr. Cleveland told his Chicago admirers that the time has come for all good men to come to the aid of "sound money." We don't know what he means, exactly; but taken in connection with the recent utterances of Harper's Weekly, it may be taken to mean that the time has come to form a separate partisan organization of those who believe that the safety and honor of the country depend upon the maintenance of the single gold standard.

In other words, Mr. Cleveland may mean that it is time to form an anti-Sibley party.

When this idea was first broached, we took the liberty of suggesting Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin as proper persons to be nominated on the ticket of the new party. But it is evident that Mr. Cleveland will be preferred to both of them, and that if the gold party materializes, he will be its candidate—nay more, its idol.

This strikes us as an excellent idea. Why not have a Grover Gold party, to balance the Sibley Silver party? It would contribute to the gayety of nations and add immensely to the interest of the campaign. All the people who believe that everything will go to everlasting smash unless the gold standard is maintained, and who do not see that any other issues are of any importance, could vote for Cleveland. All the people who think that nothing is of importance except the immediate and everlasting free and unlimited coinage of silver, and who think they can get free coinage from a party that has no Congressmen—these persons will vote for Sibley. Then the rest of us can scatter ourselves into the four or five remaining parties. Perhaps a few of us may be fossils enough to think that there is still some life and some virtue left in the old Republican party.

Come on! The more the merrier! There is no law against parties by the score. And the more parties and candidates there are, the bigger the official ballot will be.

THE ORIENTAL PEACE.

The terms of peace between Japan and China said to have been fully agreed upon and signed are somewhat different from those rumored a week ago. The cessions of territory are larger, and the cash indemnity is smaller, than was reported. Instead of holding Port Arthur and other places temporarily and as a guaranty of the payment of the indemnity, Japan gets absolute possession of all the conquered places, and absolute cession of all the territory east of the Liao river. This territory includes the province of Shing-King in which New Chwang lies; and the cape which bounds the Gulf of Pichili on the north of the entrance thereto. Its possession interposes a Japanese barrier between China and Korea, insuring the absolute ascendency of Japan in Korean affairs; and it gives to Japan a point of vantage, in the command of the entrance to the Chinese capital and the mouths of the great Hoang Ho, the principal river and artery of commerce of northern China.

These things are more important to Japan than many millions of cash. The indemnity as now reported is only $100,000,000 instead of $400,000,000, which had been about the largest guess; and is smaller than any guess that has been made at all. But the advantage is with Japan. The cessions of territory, together with the close offensive and defensive alliance with China, which apparently is meant to keep Russia or any other European or Asiatic power from interfering with these conditions, is worth a great deal more to Japan than the extra millions of cash she might have extorted.

The last item of the treaty may indeed prove to be of the very first importance. Russia and England, and France and Germany also, have been watching this struggle keenly. It is not probable that they would refrain from making some profit out of it, if they could get anything. England is keen for further commercial concessions, which might eventually give her virtual control of the Chinese revenues from customs. Russia is bound somehow to get for the eastern terminus of her great transcontinental railway a port more suitable than Vladivostok, which is frozen up three or four months of the year. Whether the sudden offensive and defensive Chino-Japanese alliance will balk entirely all these aspirations of the Western nations, we cannot tell; but certainly it puts Japan in a position to deal with them in a perfectly independent way; it seems to put any claims they might think of making on a very feeble basis; and it appears to leave them very little if any excuse for interfering in the settlement in any way.

Such a peace is as great a success, diplomatically, as the Port Arthur campaign was from a military point of view.

THE GERMAN "FORCE BILL."

The present Kaiser of Germany has made it very clear that he proposes to put down anarchism in his empire. He has old-fashioned notions about the best way to put it down. He is going to try the Russian way. The bill which embodies his ideas of the manner in which tendencies towards what he regards as dangerous thought are to be checked is now in committee in the Reichstag.

Under the provisions of that bill, any person who makes public attack, by criticism or otherwise, upon the monarchy, the institution of private property, religion, marriage, or the family, is liable to imprisonment or fine; and the bill is framed in such a way, with the powers which it delegates to the authorities, as to constitute a practical method of closing debate on all the great open questions which are now agitating society. Under the guise of suppressing the Socialists, it is framed, apparently, to suppress free discussion, and to reduce Germany to the silence which reigns in official Russia. A new aspect of the matter has come to light in the statements of some of the Deputies which makes it evident that the bill is intended as a blow at free teaching in the universities, and certain professors have already been attacked by name. It is useless, some of the supporters of the bill are saying, to suppress Socialism among the lower classes if it can be taught in the universities. Professor Haeckel has pointed out with great frankness that under such a law the works of many of the foremost scientists and thinkers whom Germany has given to the world would have been suppressed; and Professor Paulsen, as reported in The Nation, has said that all the great revolutions of Germany have proceeded from the universities, and has hinted that the result of the passage of the Force bill will be to hasten the advent of another revolution from the same source.

Commenting on this state of things, The Outlook says:

"It seems almost incredible that freedom of teaching, which has done so much to make Germany the educational leader of the world, and has thereby conferred upon the country the greatest distinction which it enjoys, should be seriously attacked."

It is not so strange that this method of putting down what he regards as dangerous doctrine should have been taken up by the Kaiser. To certain minds, force is always the first suggestion in a case of this kind. Even in this country, there are some people who would like to suppress the expression of opinions which differ from their own. Fortunately for this nation, however, suppression is very seldom attempted here. We have found that the best way to overcome ideas which are wrong is to give them opportunity to work their own overthrow. In a country like this, which is governed by public opinion, this is the only practical course. Suppose, for instance, that three years ago there should have been an attempt to put down Populism by the strong hand. While the effort might have been temporarily successful, it would have excited smypathy for the persecuted, and the Populist notions would have been much stronger now than they are. By allowing the disease to take its course, the majority of the people have become convinced of the unsoundness of Populism as they never could have been in any other way. To be sure, it has cost this State a heavy price to learn the lesson; but it is much better that it should be learned in that way than that an attempt should have been made forcibly to suppress the erroneous doctrine. In any country in which the institutions are a real expression of the will of the people, and in which the people are fairly intelligent and sensible, no great harm can be done by giving all the room they want to theorists of all kinds. The gas which may be deadly when confined forcibly within a small space, becomes comparatively harmless when it is let out into the fresh air and the sunlight.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The authorities at Washington have sent out the word that the appropriation for the dissemination of documents is so small this year that no more copies of the table of imports and exports can be furnished.

The table was about the most valuable document sent out by the government. It enabled newspapers all over the country to keep track of the course of trade and of immigration, and kept the people well informed of the condition of this most important barometer of national prosperity.

Of course the cessation of this report will not prevent the newspapers from getting at the facts; American newspapers are not to be balked in that way; but it will make the knowledge much less accessible.

What the motive was for trying to prevent the people from knowing the state of international trade, we do not know; but the figures of exports and imports for the first three months of the year are such as may well cause both apprehension of the result, and dissatisfaction with the policy that has produced such a result.

The dutiable imports of all kinds for the months of January and February were $67,964,600, as against $42,153,746 for the same period last year, an increase of sixty per cent. At the same rate, the increase for the whole year would be about $176,000,000.

What does such an increase mean?

It means that more goods bought abroad and not at home. It means closed factories in this country, and factories running full time in foreign countries. It means that much money taken out of this country and sent abroad. It means an increase of the indebtedness of this country to foreign countries by that much. It means a still further application of gold, for it is in gold that these goods must be paid for. It means more shipments of gold to Europe, more stringency in the money market here, a decrease in the gold reserve of the government, an increase in the national debt, more gold bonds issued by Mr. Cleveland.

What have we got in return?

When the present tariff bill was before the Congress, its advocates told us that a reduction of our duties would result in increased importations, to be sure; but that the opening of our markets would lead to the opening of the markets of the world to our manufacturers, so that instead of losing they would gain.

Have any new markets of the world been opened?

Not one. And we have lost nearly all the advantages in foreign markets that we had gained.

Under the operation of the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley law, we had secured ninety per cent. of the exports of Cuba, sixty per cent. of those of Brazil, and an almost equally large percentage of the trade of other countries in the Western Hemisphere. We had secured the introduction of our meat and other food products into Germany and France and Austria-Hungary on the most favorable terms; and our foreign trade was growing faster than it has grown at any former period since the war.

Instead of opening new markets, the new tariff has closed all these new markets that had been opened. The deliberate repudiation by our Democratic President and Congress of treaties entered into for fifteen years with Brazil, Dominica, the Central and South American republics, and with Spain, France, Germany, and Austro-Hungary has not only cut off the new market thus obtained for our products, but has led to strained diplomatic relations with all the European countries, to the entire exclusion from the markets of some of them of all our products, and to the policy of retaliation which is now so unfortunate a feature of our foreign policy.

In short, we have not only lost a large part of our own home market, which is the largest and best market in the world, but we have lost a part of our foreign market as well.

How do these things interest the people of Colorado?

In the first place, because the people of this State are citizens of the United States—Americans; and whatever tends to the prosperity of the country as a whole they rejoice at, and whatever tends to hurt the country as a whole they are sorry for; because this is their country—all of it, from Maine to California.

In the second place, because all the parts of this our common country are so bound together that what hurts the factories of the East and the food-producers of the Middle States, and the cotton-growers of the South, hurts us too. Nowhere in the world is it more true than in this republic that if one member suffers, all the members suffer with it. If times are hard in New York and San Francisco, in Chicago and New Orleans, times are not apt to be good in Colorado. If money is drained out of the country continually to pay for foreign goods, money will not be so easy to get for Colorado investments.

The case in regard to the tariff is very like the case in regard to bimetallism. For her own personal and selfish interests, Colorado might perhaps be well content to see gold monometallism established even more firmly than it is now, for that would put up the price of what this year is going to be her principal product; but we have patriotism enough to want the whole country to be prosperous, as we do not believe it ever can be prosperous under the single gold standard, and so we are bimetallists. The approach toward free trade made in the present tariff may not hurt this State so much as some of the others, although it does hurt it; but since it hurts the whole country, Colorado Republicans want a better tariff made as soon as possible—a tariff which, while it may not be an exact copy of the McKinley law in every item, will be based upon the same principle, and will produce the same results of increased production at home, and increased trade abroad.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

In view of the progress of the present revolution in Cuba, the following synopsis of former revolutionary movements in the island, and of what it has cost Spain to keep it, is timely and interesting:

"The first serious outbreak on the part of the Cubans seems to have occurred in 1834 or 1835, during the oppressive and tyrannical administration of Captain-General Tacon. From that time to this it may be said to have never ceased. Provisional governments have been organized by the insurgents, and at one time the independence of the Cuban republic, under the Presidency of General Cespedes, was recognized by several of the republics of South America. In 1878, after a succession of vigorous campaigns conducted by Marshal Martinez de Campos, who, as Captain-General of Madrid, is today endeavoring to suppress the disturbances in that capital, a sort of peace was patched up with President Garcia and other insurgent leaders.

"Spain has been so successful in suppressing all particulars regarding this internecine warfare waged, for the most part, in the interior and at the eastern end of the island, that few persons probably have any idea of what it has cost Spain to cope with the persistent and desperate valor of the Cuban patriots. According, however, to authorities which are impartial and certainly dispassionate, up to the date last mentioned (1887), the records of the war office at Madrid show that 8000 officers and 200,000 private soldiers had perished either in battle or through disease while campaigning in Cuba. According to the same authorities, more than 13,000 Cubans have been killed in battle and over 43,000 taken prisoners and executed. Reinforcements sent to Cuba have cost the home government over $200,000,000, and the amount of property confiscated, burned and destroyed is estimated at a like amount.

"For a purely guerilla war, as represented, these are rather startling figures. And since 1878, although no later statistics are accessible, the work of garroting, shooting, burning and destroying has, with varying intermissions, continued to go on. Large as is the revenue derived by Spain from the island, it has in many years been more than absorbed by the enormous expenditures to which the home government has been put in the way of military and naval armaments for the purpose of retaining the 'ever faithful isle.' Meanwhile, the wealth, industries and prosperity of the island are moderately computed to be less than one-fifth of what they should be under peaceful conditions and a just and liberal government. In her treatment of Cuba, Spain appears to stand as obstinately in her own light and in the way of her own interests as she does when she persists, in spite of protests and remonstrances, in permitting the commanders of her gunboats to fire upon peaceful American merchantmen, sailing the high seas under the protection of the American flag."

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The lecture which President Baker, of the State University at Boulder, delivered last evening was a valuable exposition of the work of that institution. Sometimes the people of this city, having a college of their own, are perhaps forgetful that they have just as direct an interest in the State University as the people of any other place in the State. We are taxed for the support of that institution, in common with all other property-owning citizens of the State. Our boys and girls are free to go there and obtain a higher education than can be given in the High School. Our High School is one of the natural feeders of the university; and our people should take an interest in its work.

This university, years ago, used to be reproached with being a "Boulder High School;" but the time when such a designation could be fairly used, if it ever existed, is now long past. The university is a real university; having in addition to the classical course, in which to a great degree it parallels the course of Colorado College, courses also in engineering and electrical work and in law and medicine. It is the aim of President Baker to make it some day as much to Colorado as the State University of Michigan has been to that State. Toward this end great progress has been made in the last few years; and it is even now an institution of which every citizen of Colorado may justly be proud.

This university is intended to be the crown of the public school system of the State. It is intended to offer to every boy and girl who has completed the High School course an opportunity to go on, at the expense of the State, and make his education as complete as it can be made by an educational institution. It ought to contain more boys and girls from this city; and hereafter, we hope it may.

DEGENERATION OF THE STAGE.

On our literary page to-day we reprint from The Mail and Express a careful and interesting review of Herr Nordau's book, which is now the talk of three or four continents, from the pen of that accomplished critic, Mr. R. H. Stoddard. It is the kind of a review from which one may obtain a very fair idea of what the book is like.

Examples to support the contention of Herr Nordau, that most of what is called fin de siecle literature and art is the product of a degenerate set of men and women, are certainly not lacking. What is called "society," in London and Paris, and to a great extent in New York, seems to be fairly rotten. The columns of utterly unprintable stuff which the London papers have been printing for the past week or more about the case of Oscar Wilde, show the condition of affairs in the British capital, among what is called the "smart set;" and the fact that such stuff is printed by the page is pretty good evidence that the papers sell best which print the most of it.

But it is in the theater that there seems to be the best evidence of degeneration. Sometimes the manager of our local opera house is criticised for not putting on a higher class of plays. The critics forget that he does not pick out the plays that shall be presented; he must choose from what there is on the road. And judging by what we see in the papers of New York and Boston and Chicago and other cities, the proportion of bad plays is larger in those cities than it is here.

We find in The Outlook that came yesterday an editorial that expresses the feeling of the best New Yorkers about the sort of stuff that is now running on the stage in that city:

"The local stage has probably never sunk so low before in the history of the city; there have been weeks during the winter when in all the theaters of the city only one or two plays could be found which a man could invite a woman to see without danger of insulting her. The stage has been given over to a dreary monotony of seduction and adultery. Even the toughened taste of the many who want to be amused and are indifferent to the morality of the means of entertainment has revolted against the entire surrender of the stage to one wearisome and revolting plot. Vulgarity and impurity have reigned supreme in an art whose masters have not only been great moralists, but great artists as well; men, that is, who have known that life has many interests, human nature many sources of action, and the drama an almost illimitable possibility of character, incident, wit, humor, pathos, and action. It is ridiculous to bring forward the old fallacy that art and morality have no connection; even if it were true, there would be no relevancy in the discussion of the matter, for the very good reason that the wildest imagination could not find anything in common between the plays of the winter and art. Some of these plays have been clever, but cleverness is not art; most of them have been vulgar beyond description. The public is getting tired of endless variations of one theme; the managers and play-writers must awake to the fact that illicit love has limitations of interest even for the coarse and vulgar; they are getting tired of it. It looks very much as if the playwrights were endeavoring to conceal their lack of resources by pilfering ideas and situations from the French stage. We predict fame and fortune for the American writer who will give the stage a clean, wholesome, dramatic play which shall not insult the intelligence of those who see it nor defile their souls. As a friend of a true theater and of a drama which belongs to the arts, The Outlook urges all self-respecting people to stay at home until the managers introduce decency, variety, and a little art into the plays."

The remedy suggested there is the only one that can prove effective. The great majority of theatrical managers—the men who decide what shall be played on the stage, have no other object than to find plays that will attract audiences. As a matter of business, they do not care whether the play is as moral as the "Old Homestead," or as rotten as "Lady Windermere's Fan." What they want is receipts at the box office. If they find out that it does not pay to put on nasty plays, they will very soon quit it. A good deal the same thing is true about books. The average publisher wants to put out books that will sell. It makes no particular difference to him whether a book is well-written or not, whether it is decent or not—so long as it violates no law; if it sells, it is his business to publish it. We think there is a good deal more honor among the publishers than there is among the theatrical managers on points like this; and we know there are some houses—like the Macmillans, Scribners, Harpers, Putnams, Appletons, Longmans, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Little, Brown & Co., Roberts Bros., Dodd & Mead, and others of similar standing,—whose imprint on a book has always been an assurance that the volume in which it appeared might safely be taken into any house. But there are some publishers who will print anything that will sell.

After all, the final arbiter in all these matters is the people. Not only charity, but reform, should begin at home.

THE MINING EXPOSITION.

At last there seems to be some prospect that the proposed Mining Exposition will not end in talk, and in a single offer of $50,000. The County Commissioners of Arapahoe county have voted to appropriate $100,000 for the project, if such an appropriation can legally be made. The city of Denver is expected to do as much. A site for the Exposition has been practically selected. It begins to look as if something would be done.

The site that has been chosen is a part of the City park, on Capitol Hill—a place easily accessible by several lines of cars, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. It is well to determine the site as soon as possible, for it is in the choice of a place that there is generally the greatest chance of jobbery. Many a man has made thousands of dollars out of the action of a board determining the site of a show like this.

We are assured by the Denver papers that the individual offer of Mr. Moffat will very soon be supplemented by others from private citizens of the capital. We hope this is so. It is time for some of the rest to come forward.

Congressman Shafroth has expressed his willingness to try to get an appropriation of a quarter of a million from the United States Treasury, when the next Congress meets. We do not think it will be wise to depend very much on that. The state of the United States Treasury will not be so good next December that appropriations of this size can go through unquestioned. The way to make the Exposition a success is to raise the necessary funds to put it through right here in Colorado. Then, if an appropriation can be obtained from the Congress, so much the better; if not, the enterprise will go on just the same.

The example of the St. Stephens people should be followed by all who take gravel from excavations, and spread it upon the streets. In this case, the added gravel was kept thoroughly soaked with water for a few days, and the travel soon consolidated it into a hard smooth, and practically dustless surface.

Another cloud burst is needed to clean out the stream bed of Shook's Run. As it is as present, the stream is a cross between a garbage heap and an open sewer.

There is always a certain amount of satisfaction in the reflection that no matter how disagreeable the weather is here in Colorado Springs, it is a good deal worse east of us.

Do not be deceived.

The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always

Strictly Pure White Lead

The recommendation of "Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier"

to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you cheap ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS...........Mining Editor

SILVER......$.67¼ | LEAD.........$3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, April 16.—A good number of shares were traded in this morning and they comprised over half the stocks on the list. As a general rule prices held up remarkably firm, though there were one or two exceptions. The heaviest seller of the call was Bob Lee with 10,000 sales, but much more important was the activity of Argentum, which had a little over half that number. The stock was very busy in big blocks of 1000 shares, four of them going during the call besides several smaller ones. The prices ranged from $1.09 to $1.10, so it will be seen that there was very little variation. Mollie Gibson was also moving, but the price declined a little towards the close of business. The first few sales were made at $1.11 and $1.10, but after that $1.09 was accepted, and then the bid price was lowered to $1.08. Portland was very stiff in price and was held firmly up to the 68 mark. The only sale made, a small block of 100 shares, brought this price and the lowest figures offered after that showed an advance of one-half cent. Union, Isabella, Franklin and Consolidation had 1000 sales each and all were made at about the same figures as the last time they were traded in, though Union showed a slight decline. Pharmacist was passed by without a sale but remained at the same quotations.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Alamo	....	1⅝	......
Anaconda	31	31½	150
Argentum-Juniata	1.08½	1.10	5100
Bob Lee	055	060	10000
Consolidated	1½	1¾	1000
C. O. D.	3	....	......
Creede & Cripple Creek.	....	1⅝	......
Franklin	....	....	1000
Fanny Rawlings	....	4	......
Gold and Globe	5	6	......
Isabella	18¾	19½	1000
Isabella (stamped)	18	19½	......
Mt. Rosa	3½	3⅝	3000
Mollie Gibson	1.08	1.10	700
Pharmacist	5¾	6	......
Portland	67½	68½	100
Specimen	....	....	......
Summit	....	7¼	......
Union	14¼	14½	1000
Work	2½	2⅝	......

Second Call.

Business on 'Change yesterday afternoon was very much like that of Monday morning but the heavy selling was changed from Bob Lee and Pharmacist to Work. In this latter stock there were over 70,000 shares, which sold at 2⅝ to 2¾, by far the greater part of the stock going at the latter figure, with nearly all the stock gathered in by one broker. Argentum J. was again a heavy seller with a few over 4000 sales. The stock was considerably stronger than in the morning. It started out to sell at $1.11 and gradually rose in price to $1.12, at which a couple of hundred shares sold. The stock was in good demand at $1.11½ at the close of the call. Mt. Rosa wound up a fairly active day with over 4000 sales. The stock brought 3½ and that figure was still bid for it after the sales had been ade. Mollie Gibson was neither very strong or very active. The 400 sales made went from $1.08½ to $1.10. Isabella remained off color with sales at 19 and 19¼ and there was not much doing in Union with the quotations below those at the close of yesterday. Portland was again content with but few sales, the 500 sold brought 67. The total sales for the day were 113,625 shares.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Alamo	1⅝	1⅝	......
Anaconda	3	3	......
Argentum-Juniata	1.11½	1.12	4005
Bob Lee	050	060	.....
Consolidated	1½	....	......
C. O. D.	3	5	......
Creede & Cripple Creek..	1½	1⅝	......
Franklin	050	....	......
Fanny Rawlings	3¾	4¼	......
Gold and Globe	5⅛	6	......
Isabella	18¾	19½	2000
Isabella (stamped)	18	19	......
Mt. Rosa	3½	3⅝	4170
Mollie Gibson	1.09	1.10	400
Pharmacist	5¾	6¼	......
Portland	65½	67	500
Specimen	2¾	3	......
Summit	6	7	......
Union	14¼	14½	1000
Work	2½	2¾	78500

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were: Anaconda, 100 at 35 and 50 at 33½; A. J., 100 at $1.10, 3900 at $1.09½, 100 at $1.09¼ and 1000 at $1.09; Bob Lee, 10,000 at $5.50 per 1000; Consolidated, 1000 at 1⅝; Franklin, 1000 at $6 per 1000; Isabella, 1000 at 19; Mt. Rosa, 3000 at 3⅝; Mollie G., 200 at $1.12, 100 at $1.11, 200 at $1.10 and 200 at $1.09; Portland, 100 at 68; Union, 500 at 14¾ and 500 at 14½. For the second call they were: A. J., 5 at $1.08, 2200 at $1.11, 1200 at $1.11¼, 100 at $1.11½ and 500 at $1.12; Isabella, 1000 at 19¼ and 1000 at 19; Mt. Rosa, 4170 at 3½; Mollie G., 100 at $1.08½ and 300 at $1.10; Portland, 500 at 67; Union, 1000 at 14⅜; Work, 17,500 at 2⅝, 61,000 at 2¾ cents.

The Week's Transactions.

	Low.	High.	Sales.
Alamo	....	....	......
Anaconda	33½	35	2600
Argentum-Juniata	1.05	1.09	12383
Bob Lee	050	055	9000
Consolidated	1⅝	1¾	6000
C. O. D.	....	....	......
Creede & Cripple Creek.	1⅝	1⅞	6500
Franklin	....	....	......
Fanny Rawlings	4	4	1000
Gold and Globe	....	....	......
Isabella	18	20½	21750
Isabella (stamped)	....	....	......
Mt. Rosa	3½	3⅝	4000
Mollie Gibson	1.01½	1.26	24351
Pharmacist	6¼	7	47886
Portland	59¼	65	24000
Specimen	2⅞	3	4000
Summit	6¼	7¼	2500
Union	13¼	15⅝	35900
Work	2½	2½	9000

The Denver Pit.

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, April 16.—The market was very quiet here to-day. Only three stocks were traded in and the total sales amounted to only 1500 shares. The stocks were generally strong at yesterday's quotations, however, and do not appear to be losing ground in spite of their continued inactivity. The three stocks that were traded in are Bangkok, Boston and Idaho and Mollie Gibson. The first mentioned had by far the heaviest sales but declined in price several points and only just kept above the 20 mark. Boston and Idaho was content with 200 sales, both blocks going under 25. Mollie was in a peculiar state, the brokers appearing to be undecided whether to buy or sell, the result being that only two small blocks of the stock changed hands. The most promising looking stocks of the inactive ones were Pharmacist and Anaconda.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Amity	085	1	......
Aola	065	070	......
Anaconda	34⅛	36½	......
Bangkok	20¼	20½	1100
Big Six	10½	11½	......
Boston & Idaho Tun	23¼	23½	200
Forepaugh	35	75	......
Gold Standard	3½	3⅝	......
Gold and Globe	3¾	5¾	......
Justice	3¼	3⅝	......
Mollie Gibson	1.10	1.12	200
Mt. Rosa	3	3½	......
Pharmacist	5⅞	6⅞	......
Work	2¼	2½	......

The Denver Mint.

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, April 16.—The receipts to-day were again very light and were valued at something a little over $1,600. The total number of ounces sent in was 73, which was credited as follows: Summit, 15 ounces; "Colorado Unknown," 20 ounces; Utah, 27 ounces; old jewelry, 11 ounces.

More About Argentum.

The Gazette learns from various reliable, but unofficial quarters, that a wonderful strike has been made in the Argentum Juniata, at Aspen, within the past few days. The new body of ore that has been broken into carries from 200 to 500 ounces in silver, while an average assay is said to have shown 280 ounces in silver to the ton. It is probable that the earnings of the mine will only be limited to its hoisting facilities for some time to come.

From the sources above referred to it is understood that a dividend has been about decided upon for May 3. At first it was figured at about 3 cent, but it is not unlikely that in view of the big strike made so recently that it will be increased to 5 cents per share

Curb Sales.

This was another good day for the curb brokers, who were busy with a variety of stocks. Gold King was in good demand, though but few sales in it were made, there being but very little of the stock offered at figures that would meet the requirements of the would-be purchasers. It was stated that as much as 11 was bid for the stock but it was offered at 10 1-4 at the close of the day, and from that price appeared to be about the ruling prices. The heaviest seller of the day was Keystone, with 10,000 shares at 2. The stock has shown wonderful improvement of late.

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case, and represent the current value of the stock when the last transaction in it was made:

	Low.	High.	Sales.
Addie E	....	5	......
Aola	060	070	5000
Adele	¼	⅜	......
Anchoria-Leland	....	37	2000
Bankers	2½	2¾	......
Blue Bell	....	2½	......
Black Diamond	....	3	......
Broken Hill	4½	5	......
Ben Hur	1	1⅛	......
Bull Hill Apex	....	....	......
Buckhorn	....	1	......
Calumet	050	070	......
Champion	....	....	......
Combination	5	5⅛	......
Columbine	090	1	......
Colo. City & Manitou	....	1⅛	......
Copper Mountain	1	1¼	......
Enterprise	....	7	1000
Elkton	....	76	......
Eureka	⅞	1	......
Free Coinage	3	3½	......
Garfield-Grouse	1⅞	2	......
Golden Dale	030	035	......
Gold King	9¾	10¼	2000
Golden Eagle	1	1⅛	......
Gold Standard	2⅞	3	......
Gould	3	3¼	......
Granite Hill	040	045	......
Goldstone	040	050	......
Golden Age	070	080	......
Good Hope	....	2	5000
Isadore	....	....	......
Jack Pot	1¼	1⅜	......
Keystone	1¾	2	10000
Lottie Gibson	3	3¼	......
Ladessa	....	2	......
Lemhi	....	....	......
Matoa	⅝	1	......
Monarch	....	9	......
Moose	66	70½	......
Mundo	1⅛	2	......
Mutual	....	5	......
Matt France	1	1¼	......
Nipple Mountain	1¼	1½	......
New Market	⅝	¾	......
Nugget	....	11	1500
Ophir	2¼	....	......
Orphan Bell	....	7¾	......
Oro Grande	....	....	......
Raven Hill	....	....	......
Railway Postal	....	5	......
Ruth-Esther	....	5	......
Star of the West	040	050	......
Sacremento	3⅞	4	1000
Safety	....	5	......
Shasta	¼	⅛	......
Standard	⅜	⅝	......
Tirasca	¾	1	......
Union Pacific	....	010	.....
Victor	3.50	4.00	......
Victor Consolidated	....	....	......
Virginia M	1⅛	1⅝	......
World	1	1⅛	......
Wheel of Fortune	¼	⅝	......
Miscellaneous	....	....	15000
Miscellaneous.			
United Mines	4	5	......
Antlers-Park Regent	1¼	1⅜	......
Del Monte (Creede)	1⅛		......
San Fernando	....	20	......
Colo. Heat & Fuel Co	....	2.00	......
Smuggler	....	1.50	......
Total sales			42000

Current News.

It is a merry, busy crowd of brokers in room 25 Bank block.

The sales for the first two days of the week on 'change is considerably over 200,000 shares.

Broker Proudfit was very busy with Work yesterday, and handled over 70,000 shares of the stock.

Mr. G. Doubleday took his place in the pit for the first time yesterday. He will take the position of Partner Rope during his absence in England.

Off board sales reported yesterday were reported as follows: Anaconda, 1000 at 35; Union, 2000 at 14¾, 500 at 14, 400 at 14¼, 5000 at 14½ and 5000 at 14⅞.

The parties who are working the Gold Coin are taking out some ore in the shaft alongside the Victor hotel. The last shipment went at the rate of $35 per ton. The pay streak is fully two feet in width and the quartz and quality is improving with depth.

It is more than likely that the C. O. D. which was sold the other day for the sum of $300,000 will be turned over to a French syndicate at an advance of about $200,000. The Frenchmen are showing their sagacity by becoming interested in good Cripple Creek properties.

Frank Pettengill says that his vote at the Pharmacist annual meeting will figure up something close of 650,000. He has proxies and shares for that amount, although some of them may be cancelled before the date of the meeting.

For a wonder there were no off-board sales in Union, the sales of listed stocks on the outside being limited to 10,000 Gold and Globe at 5 1-2 and 5000 Creede and Cripple Creek at 1 1-2.

Mr. Frank Pettengill has started a branch office at Cripple Creek under the title of F. H. Pettengill & Co. The company is Mr. S. I. Altman, who will have charge of the office at camp and is a partner only in the business that is transacted there.

Broker Rope left for Cripple Creek yesterday morning, partly on business and also so that he will be able to report progress up to date when he arrives in the "old country." This trip to England, he says, is not so much a matter of business as pleasure, although he may possibly connect the two.

The big deal in Pharmacist yesterday was from Lindley to Pettingell. This adds 50,000 shares more to the Jones-Pettingell voting power at the annual meeting, but speculation is rife as to which faction will have control. Someone who claims to be on the "inside," avers that the Millers will control 600,000 shares.

The statement made in The Gazette Sunday that the option on Union was not for a controlling interest in the stock, but only for 250,000 shares was verified in several quarters yesterday. Should Dr. Williams take up the option on this block he will work in co-operation with other large holders who will, with him, become the directors of the company.

A list of names was shown in the Mining Exchange yesterday which was brought down from camp by Mr. Frank Peck. The lucky owners of the names have Port and dividends coming to them, but the company has not the addresses and wants to find them out. Several of the brokers were able to assist in the matter, but there yet remain several addresses.

In spite of the small receipts of gold at the Denver mint, more gold is being produced in Colorado than ever before and every month sees the record broken in this respect. Most of the ore is sent to the big smelters, who, instead of sending the metal to the local mint, are selling it to the exporting brokers and in this way obtain a premium which they would not get otherwise.

The Carbonate Queen lode, belonging to the Ophir company, has been bonded and leased to Mr. Tom Maloney for the sum of $75,000. The time for the payment of the bond is fixed at 15 months, and the royalties run from 10 per cent. for $40 ores up to 30 per cent. for all over $150. The claim will be worked by Kansas City parties, for whom the bond and lease has been secured, who are required to put in 100 shifts per month. The property is in good shape to be taken hold of by leases, there being several good-looking veins opened up.

Business on 'change started out well with the sale of over 110,000 shares.

Report comes from camp that the Brothers McCroskey are at work on the Wide Awake on Raven hill and are getting out some very good ore from the recently discovered vein. The Wide Awake ground conflicts with that of the Comstock, belonging to the Golden Eagle company, and the vein runs through this ground for a distance of 240 feet feet. The vein has been opened up here by lessees but is not yet sufficiently deep to show high values.

Several fine specimens of gold ore are being shown in town that have just been brought down from camp. They come from the Garstin lease on the Anchor, belonging to the Anchoria Leland company and are well covered with free gold. A recent shipment from this lease was paid for at the rate of $62 to the ton the ore being shipped just as it was taken out of the 30-inch vein. A good quantity of the rock, it is thought, did not go better than $10 to the ton. In the vein there is a streak from eight to 10 inches wide that will run $200 to the ton, and as work proceeds the sorting of the ores will be better understood.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lottie Gibson company has been called for the 17th of this month to consider an offer from Mr. Stratton for the Lottie Gibson claim. The offer is thought to be about $50,000, but the large stockholders are as yet undecided as to whether they will accept or not, and will probably not do so until the meeting is held. The claim is located on the summit of Bull hill, and has a very fine showing. The vein is 10 feet wide and shows up some grand ore, it has not been drifted on or stoped to any extent, and runs length ways with the claim.

That the London gold bugs are becoming alive to danger is shown from the fact that the London Daily News says that a private meeting of gold monometallists was recently held in that city. The object of the meeting was to take steps to counteract the agitations of the bimetallists. A committee was appointed to consider means of preventing a change of the standard.

Writing of the properties of the Nugget company, a well-known mining man says: "The Catharine, owned by this company, is preparing to erect a new shaft-house and to put in a steam hoist, to be completed before June 1. Almost all the ground is stoped out above the 165-foot level, but not a pound of ore has been stoped from the 165-foot to the 215-foot level. The gross output of the claim has been $70,000. The Elizabeth Cooper, owned by the same company, is being worked under lease and bond. The vein shows well and the lessees feel confident that the bond price of $75,000 will be met."

There is something decidedly wrong about the "official" quotations and number of sales of the Denver Exchange. The number of sales made as printed in the Mining and Engineering Journal of New York is given at 1,050,000 shares. The Mining Record of Denver, which has always been looked upon as official in this matter, the editor of the paper being connected with the exchange, gives the total as 94,000 odd. Again the Mining Review, another Denver paper, gives the total for the past week as 245,000, and it is probable that if other sources were referred to that there would be further discrepencies. It would be, at any rate, interesting to know which is correct, seeing that at present there is a difference of something like 955,000 between the various reports.

A new advertisement in these columns is that of Mr. Clarence Edsall. Mr. Edsall does a heavy stock broking business and handles Mollie Gibson, Argentum Juniata, Portland, Isabella and Anaconda in a big way and enjoys a large local and eastern clientage. A feature of the business is trading on margins which has been found to be very popular.

THE PRELIMINARY.

TWO OF THE MEN CHARGED WITH TRAIN ROBBERY HELD.

Three of Them Were Discharged—Gibson and Taylor Must Account to the United States Courts—Gist of the Evidence Against Them.

The preliminary examination of the men charged with the hold-up robbery of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad two weeks ago last Saturday occurred before Judge J. B. Severy, the United States Commissioner, yesterday afternoon. The result was that three of them W. S. Crumley, Lou Vaneck and the boy Wallace, were discharged and Robert Taylor and James Gibson were held under $10,000 bond each.

Juodge Severy secured the city hall for the hearing as his offices were not large enough for the crowd. Mr. H. Rhodes of Denver, deputy United States attorney prosecuter, assisted by Mr. Preston of the firm of Hall & Preston, representing the D. & R. G., and Mr. Rockwell, attorney for the Florence and Cripple Creek road. Mr. J. Reid Crowell of this city appeared for all of the defendants.

Engineer Pope and Fireman Maloney testified to the fact of the hold-up and how they were made to hold up their hands at the point of a rifle. Neither of them could identify any of the prisoners.

Wm. A. Watkins, the colored porter of the Pullman car, was one of the most important witnesses. He told of going through the car with the robbers waking up the passengers. From one of them, a Mr. Walsh, $300 was taken and he begged that it be given back. The robber joked with him and raised his mask while he counted the money, and witness saw his face. He turned and identified Gibson as the man.

H. L. Young, one of the brakemen, told how he walked down the track towards the engine to see what the delay was about and was held up by one of the men. He had his lantern and held it close to the man. He believed Taylor to be the man.

E. J. Lane, the conductor, said that he walked towards the engine and inquired what was the matter and was then held up like the rest of them. The man talked to them. He was a big fellow with broad shoulders and held his head to one side. The next day he was in the sheriff's office and three men were there. One of them was Taylor and the minute he got up he recognized him by his back. When he spoke he became positive of it. The boy who crawled onto the back of the engine had on a pair of shoes that were too long for him which turned up at the toes. The witness was asked to examine the shoes on the feet of Wallace and he said that he believed they were the same although now they were blacked and filled in. Upon cross-examination he would not positively identify Taylor.

Superintendent Collins of the Florence and Cripple Creek testified that the train held up carried the United States mail.

Mr. Brewer of Rouse, Colo., who owns the dog that did the trailing testified to this event. He said that when he arrived a rock on which one of the men had stood was pointed out to him and the dog took up the scent from that. It went to the Strong cabin where a man was found in bed and arrested. When the dog sighted Taylor it went towards him and he called it back. The dog is a Cuban bloodhound and was trained in a Southern prison. Later the dog took another scent which was lost and it led part of the way to the Strong cabin and then branched off. He thought that there was a big crowd around while this was going on and that part of the time the dog worked behind him as he led the way.

Deputy-sheriff Lambert was called and presented a briar pipe which had been picked up around the scene of the robbery.

Edward Farr, who stated that he lives at Rouse, Colo., and is in the grocery business and also a deputy sheriff was called. He dentified the pipe as one that had been handed him by Mr. Shores. He had seen Taylor's 10-year-old boy playing around in front of the county jail a day or two ago and had talked to him. He showed the boy the pipe and asked him whose it was. The boy declared that it belonged to his father.

J. W. Lupton, constable at Victor, described the arrest of the five men. He also told of the way the dog trailed them and his testimony was a little hard on the dog's veracity. The dog had dodged around a good deal and went first into a cabin occupied by a man named Hamilton. There were about 500 people around when the trailing was begun. Some times the owner was ahead of the dog. When they got to Taylor he was ahead of it. The dog started to put its paws on Taylor when called off. It also tried to puts its paws on a man who walked just back of Taylor. The witness exhibited the arms, dynamite caps, etc., that were found on the men when arrested.

C. W. Shores, the special agent of the D. & R. G. road, testified to conversations that he had with Wallace and Vaneck. Wallace had said that his father had been an engineer. Vaneck had said that if one of them was guilty the rest must be. This evidence about Wallace was put in to show that he was put on the engine by the robbers because he knew something of its management.

Mr. Rhodes arose at this point and said that was the government's case. He would ask the court to dismiss the prosecutions as to Crumley and Vaneck.

After a short consultation Mr. Crowell said that he would waive the examination as to Gibson and Taylor and let them be bound over. Witnesses had claimed to identify them and there would be a conflict of testimony, which the court would probably desire to have a jury pass upon. As to Wallace he asked that he be discharged as the prosecution had failed to connect him with the crime. Mr. Rhodes argued against this.

Judge Severy, however, stated that evidence as to Wallace was pretty evenly balanced in his mind. He would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and discharged him. He then proceeded to give him a short address in which he said that he hoped that if he had been a party to the crime that he would take this close call as a warning. The boy declared his innocence.

An argument then followed by the counsel as to the amount of bail that should be asked. The judge said that in view of the fact that the penalty for the crime is life imprisonment that the bond should be $10,000. This was a great surprise to Taylor who asked the judge savagely if he had a bail bond as he could give it. The judge referred him to the marshal.

Neither of the men had been able to secure the bond at a late hour last night.

The minute that Lou Vaneck was released Deputy Sheriff Bob Bramlett rearrested him for the district officials at Trinidad on a charge of participating in a robbery at that place on the 11th of last February.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A LOCAL SCRAP.

The St. Paul Kid Knocks Out Billy Smith in Two and One-half Rounds.

The sports were out in great force yesterday to witness a "little scrap" between two well-known pugilists at a quiet rendezvous not 100 miles from this office.

The fight was between the St. Paul Kid of Minnesota and Billy Smith of Cripple Creek. Both men have good records and had many friends and backers round the ring. The preliminaries were long delayed by the inability to get a purse of sufficient size for the men to fight for, but this difficulty being tided over the other details were soon completed.

The Kid was a favorite from the start and as much as 2 to 1 was put up on his chances of success. Smith's backers were ready to take up the good odds and quite a little money changed hands over the event. The men were about equal in reach but the Kid had a little bit the best of it in height and weight. He seemed the most anxious of the two for the fight, though as a matter of fact there were no objections raised on either side as to the stakeholder, timekeeper or referee.

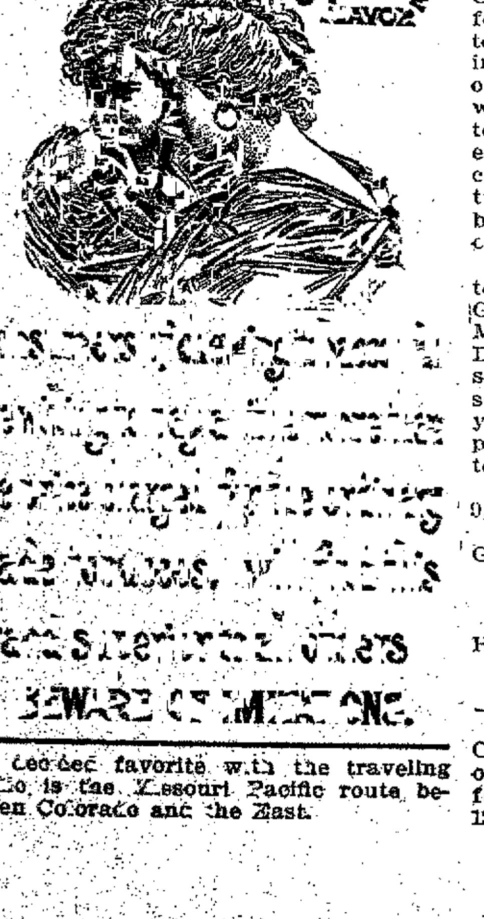
The result of the fight favored the backers of the Kid. He rushed things from the start and knocked out his man about half way through the third round. It was by no means a 2 to 1 chance that Smith was taking, however, and many were of the opinion that had the fight lasted double the number of rounds that the result might have been reversed. It was a dead game fight from start to finish, and before Smithy was laid low he had given his man several very hard punches.

Round 1—At the call of time, both men entered the ring and looked determined. They sparred around the ring for about 20 seconds and then the Kid began the fighting and got in one or two punches on the face. Smith was pretty tricky and got in some good counters as well as one straight drive on the mouth that made the onlookers sit up. The round ended in the Kid's favor.

Round 2—The Kid wasted no time in sparring but rushed right at his man and got him jumbled up at the ropes and administered some good punches. Clinching was pretty general and the referee warned the Kid about striking foul. Smith rallied finely and sent up his backers' hopes. He got in some good whacks on the other's face and body and elicited a round of applause by cleverly dodging a wicked round-armer but failed to follow up his advantage. The Kid rushed as hard as ever but both men were evidently weakening from the fast fighting. The round ended with honors easy but Smith apparently much the fresher of the two.

Round 3, and last—The Kid continued his rushing tactics and Smith followed the lead. Both men were thoroughly warmed up to their work and pounded each other all over the ring. When clinches occurred the referee had great difficulty in separating them. The round had lasted about one and a half minutes when the Kid got in a tremendous blow on his opponent's wind which knocked him to the grounw. The time-keeper had counted up to eight before he was able to rise and then he was in a very dazed condition and it did not take a very hard punch to knock him down again. This time he was counted out and the St. Paul Kid was awarded the fight.

The rounds lasted three minutes with one minute rest. Three ounce gloves were used.



A decided favorite with the traveling public is the Missouri Pacific route between Colorado and the East.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Wheras, Stewart Armstrong, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1890, in book 112, at page 79, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot numbered two (2) in block numbered three (3), Ivywild, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $2.10 and nine for the sum of $7.50 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively on Sept. 1, 1890, and on March 1, and September 1, in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and on March 1, 1895, and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of three of said notes of $7.50 each due respectively on March 1 and September 1, 1894, and on March 1, 1895, and which have not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but are still due and unpaid, and,

Whereas, Kirke H. Field the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and,

Whereas, The holder of the said three notes of $7.50 each has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said notes according to the terms of said deed of trust,

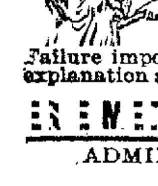
Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 20th day of May, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Stewart Armstrong, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 12th day of April, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust.
Date of first publication April 18, 1895.
Date of last publication May 16, 1895.

WEAK MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth M. Gay, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Elizabeth M. Gay, late of the County of Essex in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the May term, 1895, on the last Monday in May next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 16th day of April, A. D. 1895.

FREDERICK H. GAY,
Administrator with the will annnexed.
First publication April 18, 1895.
Last publication May 16, 1895.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO SELL REAL ESTATE BY GUARDIAN.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In District Court.

To All Whom it may Concern:

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned, guardian of Edna F. Bancroft, George H. Bancroft and Hugh L. R. Bancroft, minor children of H. L. Bancroft deceased, to apply to the Honorable District Court of the Fourth Judicial district, sitting in and for the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, for an order for the sale of the following described real estate belonging to the said minors, situate, lying and being in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, and described as follows, to-wit: Undivided one-half interest in and to lot numbered one (1), in block numbered two (2), in West Bluff addition to the city of Colorado Springs; lots numbered twenty-one (21) and twenty-five (25), in block numbered one hundred and sixty-one (161), in the town of Colorado City.

And that said application will be made to said court or to the Honorable Horace G. Lunt, one of the judges thereof, on Monday, the sixth (6th) day of May, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, at which time and place you may appear and object to said application and petition if you see fit to do.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., April 9, A. D. 1895.

EMILY G. BANCROFT,
Guardian of Edna F. Bancroft, George H. Bancroft and Hugh L. R. Bancroft, Minor Children of H. L. Bancroft, deceased.
H. K. WING, Attorney for Petitioner.
First publication April 11, 1895.
Last publication April 25, 1895.

THE VERY FINEST

Celluloid finish playing cards, with book of latest American rules for whist, all for 15 cents, at Rock Island Ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

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Literary Department.

A ATE BOOK.

Longmans, Green & Co. have just published a story called "The Jewel of Ynys Galon," which is one of the best things of its kind that has appeared in a long time. What it is like may be inferred from the dedication, which we copy here:

To—

Every boy who ever stored up stale crusts and hoarded his pocket-money with a view to presently annexing the family carving-knife and stealing forth to become a bloodthirsty pirate: the terror of the seas—

To—

Every man who in the toil and struggle for subsistence looks back with fond regret to the days when he still believed in buried treasure and dreamed of one day discovering some hoard whereby to become rich beyond imagination—

And finally to—

Every one whose blood rouses at a tale of tall fights and reckless adventure—

This book is most respectfully dedicated
BY THE AUTHOR.

This is enough, we should think, to whet the curiosity of any sane and healthy reader; and the story does not disappoint expectations. It is one whirl of adventure and battle; there are real pirates in it, and buried treasure, and battles galore, both single combats and fights on a larger scale; and the hero gets nearly killed as often as a young man can in a limited number of pages; and everything comes out all right in the end, as we are perfectly sure it will from the start, and the climax of the whole is a swell fight between two naked champions, standing on an old cromlech, and it is enough to stir the blood of a baronet to read about it.

The author's name is given as Owen Rhoscomyl, and he is Welsh to the backbone. There have been plenty of English pirate stories, and plenty of American, but we have not got hold of a Welsh one before; and we must say that if Mr. Rhoscomyl has any more stories like this in his repertory, he cannot get them out any too quick to satisfy the yawning appetite of American youth of all ages.

We do not know how far this tale may be taken to be historical, and to be frank, we don't care. If these things did not happen, they might have happened, and ought to have happened, and that is enough for us. If you like Treasure Island, and Kidnapped, and The White Company, and Francis Cludde, and Lorna Doone, get The Jewel of Ynys Galon, and read it. You will not be disappointed.

"THE UNBIDDEN GUEST."

A novel called "The Unbidden Guest" comes to us in paper covers from Longmans, Green & Co. It is an Australian story, and the heroine of it is a young person of very queer manners and doubtful morals, who passes herself off as a guest at the house of a man where another young woman of a very different sort was expected from the mother country. "Missy" has figured a little in a music hall, and has the ditties peculiar to such places at the end of her tongue, and the accompanying dances at the ends of her toes. She finds, quite accidentally, the letters of introduction of the really expected guest, and starts out to the ranch of the people who are expecting the guest, simply as a lark, and without any idea of staying. But she is made so welcome, and the man of the house is such a winning old person, that finally some chord in her nature that never has been touched before responds, and she consents to stay for a while.

What came of this stay, and whether it did "Missy" any good, and how it affected the people with whom she stayed, and whether she got found out, and how the story finally comes to an end—these things we shall not tell here; for the book is worth reading.

This is not a book for Sunday schools, nor is it likely to be recommended from the pulpit. It is not nearly so great or so good a book as "Trilby," yet it teaches the same lesson of the beauty of truth and faith and love, the same lesson of charity for those who are down;—in fact, it would not do for pulpit commendation at all, because the heroine of it is a woman who has sinned. True, she repents of her sin and is trying to do better. But she is vulgar, and she has a relapse into the old song and dance which forms one of the leading episodes of the book; and it is perhaps improbable that such a woman as she is represented to have been at the beginning of the book ever did come to any good in the end.

DEGENERATION.

As we have not yet received Professor Max Nordau's book on "Degeneration," we print below a most scholarly and entertaining review of it by the eminent critic of the New York Mail and Express, Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard. It is the book of the month—perhaps of the year; and this review gives a very fair and complete idea of what it is like.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have just published an English translation from the second German edition of "Degeneration," by Max Nordau—a remarkable book, which demanded the possession of extraordinary courage as well as extraordinary knowledge on the part of its writer, who states his intention in writing it and warns his readers what they will find in it in his dedication to Professor Lombroso, the noted scientist of Turin, which should be carefully read by way of prologue to the drama or serio-comedy of what is to follow. "I dedicate this book to you," this German scholar writes to his dear and honored Italian master, "in open and joyful recognition of the fact that without your labors it would never have been written. The notion of degeneracy, first introduced into science by Morel and developed with so much genius by yourself, has in your hands already shown itself extremely fertile in the most diverse directions. On numerous obscure points of psychiatry, criminal law, politics and sociology, you have poured a veritable flood of light, which those alone have not perceived who obdurately close their eyes, or who are too short-sighted to derive benefit from any enlightenment whatsoever. But there is a vast and important domain into which neither you nor your disciple have hitherto borne the torch of your method—the domain of art and literature. Degenerates are not always criminals, prostitutes, anarchists and pronounced lunatics; they are often authors and artists. These, however, manifest the same mental characteristics, and for the most part the same somatic features, as the members of the above-mentioned anthropological family, who satisfy their unhealthy impulses with the knife of the assassin or the bomb of the dynamiter, instead of with pen and pencil. Some among these degenerates in literature, music and painting have in recent years come into extraordinary prominence, and are revered by numerous admirers as creators of a new art, and heralds of the coming centuries. This phenomenon is not to be disregarded. Books and works of art exercise a powerful suggestion on the masses. It is from these productions that an age derives its ideals of morality and beauty. If they are absurd and anti-social, they exert a disturbing and corrupting influence on the views of a whole generation. Hence the latter, especially the impressionable youth, easily excited to enthusiasm for all that is strange and seemingly new, should be warned and enlightened as to the real nature of the creations so blindly admired. This warning the ordinary critic does not give. Exclusively literary and aesthetic culture is, moreover, the worst preparation conceivable for a true knowledge of the pathological character of the works of degenerates. The verbose rhetorician exposes with more or less grace, or cleverness, the subjective impressions received from the works he criticises, but is incapable of judging if these works are the productions of a shattered brain, and also the nature of the mental disturbance expressing itself by them. Now I have undertaken the work of investigating (as much as possible after your method) the tendencies of the fashions in art and literature; of proving that they have their source in the degeneracy of their authors, and that the enthusiasm of their admirers is for manifestations of more or less pronounced moral insanity, imbecility and dementia. Thus, this book is an attempt at a really scientific criticism, which does not base its judgment of a book upon the purely accidental, capricious and variable emotions it awakens—emotions depending on the temperament and mood of its individual reader—but upon the psycho-physiological elements from which it sprang. At the same time it ventures to fill a void still existing in your powerful system. I have no doubt as to the consequences to myself of my initiative. There is at the present day no danger in attacking the church, for it no longer has the stake at its disposal. To write against rulers and governments is likewise nothing venturesome, for at the worst nothing more than imprisonment would follow, with compensating glory of martyrdom. But grievous is the fate of him who has the audacity to characterize aesthetic fashions as forms of mental decay. The author or artist attacked never pardons a man for recognizing in him a lunatic of a charlatan; the subjectively garrulous critics are furious when it is pointed out how shallow and incompetent they are, or how cowardly when swimming with the stream; and even the public is angered when forced to see that it has been running after quack dentists, and mountebanks, as so many prophets. Now the grophomaniac and their critical bodyguard dominate nearly the entire press, and in the latter possess an instrument of torture, by which, in Indian fashion, they can rack the troublesome spoiler of sport, to his life's end."

The frankness with which Herr Nordau has expressed himself and his aim in this dedication is thoroughly characteristic of the man and his method, and ought to prepare his readers for the solidity and severity of his criticisms of the various forms of intellectual degeneracy which he analyzes and discusses. His book fills a void, not merely in the systems of Lombroso, as he says, but in all existing systems of English and American criticism with which we are acquainted. It is not literary criticism, pure and simple, though it is not lacking in literary qualities of a high order, but it is something which has long been needed, for of literary criticism, so called, good, bad and indifferent, there is always an abundance; but it is scientific criticism—the penetration to, and the interpretation of, the spirit within the letter, the apprehension of motives as well as means, and the comprehension of temporal effects as well as final results, its explanation, classification, and largely condemnation, for it is not a healthy condition which he has studied, but its absence, its loss; it is Degeneration.

The intellectual ground which Herr Nordau covers in this volume is too extensive to be mapped out in advance here, embracing, as it does, so many divisions and subdivisions of thought and of individual exercise therein—kingdoms of literature and art, and provinces of mysticism and morality, so we must content ourselves with merely mentioning the lay of the land, so to speak, with pointing out some of the most prominent landmarks and with stating, as well as we can, the sum of the impressions which his survey has left upon our mind, and which is that the period in which we live, and have been living for some years past, is a thoroughly morbid, and unhealthy, and diseased one, revolutionary, lawless, chaotic, destructive. The world is sick with a variety of diseases, which its empirical doctors have understood so little that they have not only proclaimed them the most healthful symptoms possible, but manifestations of vigor and vitality not before known, deceiving themselves, and deceiving the poor world, which still runs after fools and quack doctors and mountebanks, as if they were prophets.

Herr Nordau divides these degenerates into classes and considers them as such. Rossetti and his fellow pre-Raphaelites of half a century ago, and Swinburne, Morris and their disciples forming a sort of mediaeval class, muddled mystics, as we may say; Baudelaire, Verlaine and other French madmen and lunatics, forming a band of symbolists, decadents and immoral outlaws; these being succeeded by Tolstoi and Ibsen, Wagner and Zola, and other less known masters and victims of Nineteenth century Ego-Mania. Heretofore these men have been regarded, and, in a certain sense, studied from what may be called the artistic point of view. Herr Nordau has studied them, or sought to do so, from a scientific point of view, which, in this case is that of a physician, whose specialty is the discovery and determination of the parietual form, or forms of alienism which have produced, or are producing, the intellectual actions, the conduct, the status of the patients under examination, to whom he is, for the time being, a Commissioner de Lunatico Inquirendo.

Such is the impression which we derive from Herr Nordau's volume, which will surprise many from its contemptuous severity of judgment respecting the mental sanity of men like Tolstoi, Ibsen and Wagner, and will convince others, who have reached conclusions more or less similar to those which he declares with so much confidence, without quite knowing how, or caring why, impelled to this decision by that heredity of experience which they call common sense, and which trusts itself rather than the most instructing critical sense of another mind. No American and no Englishman of fair intelligence who has read translations of the dramas of Ibsen, or the theological treatises of Tolstoi, stood in the least need of the analyses to which Herr Nordau has subjected those productions to satisfy himself that he ought not to read them the second time, or that the time which he spent in reading them the first time was profitably spent. Tolstoi's notions of human duty, if possible at any time, when strictly interpreted, are utterly impossible in this century of ours, and Ibsen's drama is personae belong to no existing race of men and women. They are as artificial as the puppets that figure in English Prose Comedy of the Restoration, and, so far as one can understand them, from what they say and do, they are inherently as immoral, and much less entertaining, than their shadowy forerunners. They are inconsistent in their actions; their motives are not intelligible, and we grow tired of them long before they make their exit. If the object of the drama be to hold the mirror up to nature, or as Matthew Arnold put it, speaking of poetry, which, in the highest sense, the drama is, to present "a criticism of life," they never attain that object. For stage purposes they are skillfully constructed, Ibsen being a practised playwright, but they possess no human vitality that we desire to have preserved, and no more represent the actual lives of Ibsen's countrymen than the degraded, bestial creatures who Zola miscreates represent the actual lives of his countrymen.

That the period in which we live, with all its activity and brilliancy in certain directions, is essentially one of degeneration, is proved by the success of Zola and Ibsen, and Tolstoi and Wagner, and others whom Herr Nordau dissects so mercilessly and savagely. The causes of this degeneration are various, some of them lurking in the social, political, mystical, unhealthy air of this unsettled troubled tumultous period itself—the most insidious and dangerous that the world has seen since the storm and stress of the French revolution, others being the intellectual shortcomings and spiritual limitations of the men who have by various means contrived to impose upon its credulity, and in one or two instances, as it would seem, upon their own also. The most important imposters are those who begin by imposing upon themselves—a task which to the arrogance of ignorance is always a labor of love, men are so prone to believe in those who believe in themselves, and to follow those who are courageous enough to lead, no matter whither. That Tolstoi and Ibsen believe in themselves there is no reason to doubt; but there is no reason why we should believe in them any longer, if we ever did at all, since Herr Nordau has subjected them to his rigidly scientific criticism, his ante-mortem inquest, with which, we think, the post-mortem inquest of posterity will fully coincide, admitting, as Herr Nordau does, and often eloquently, that though they were degenerates, they were still men of genius. He has written a great book, which every serious student of sociology and morality should read carefully and ponder slowly and wisely. Only degenerates of the shallowest sort will disregard the lessons of this exhaustive monograph on degeneration.

The Easter Youth's Companion.

The Youth's Companion, always good, has a way of outdoing itself! The Easter double number just received is an issue of rare excellence. Its handsome and appropriate cover is a fitting introduction to its contents.

"Dorothy's Easter," and "A Corner in Eggs," in this number, are two Easter stories charmingly told, stories to be read and enjoyed by every member of the family. "The Story of a Statue," by the Marquis of Lorne, prepared for The Companion in collaboration with the Princess Louise, is an article of unusual interest. "The Romance of a Shoa," an adventure story by W. Clark Russell, is one of the best from the pen of this noted writer.

The reader will find in this Easter number of The Companion a rich treat of the very best stories, poetry, practical information and miscellany for which The Companion has become famous the world over, and this number alone is well worth the cost of the paper for an entire year.

LITERARY NOTES.

President Hyde of Bowdoin will have ready early in April his work "Social Theology," to be published by Macmillan & Co.

Professor Weismann has written an introduction to the German translation of Mr. Kidd's "Social Evolution," which is to be published immediately by Herr Fischer of Jena.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Rev. Robert Collyer, and Walter Besant are all going to tell in The Ladies' Home Journal of either the man or woman who most influenced their lives.

Three clever women, Margaret Deland, Sarah Orne Jewett and Mrs. Burton Harrison, will try and settle in the next number of The Ladies' Home Journal when the term "lady" should be employed.

Mr. George Curzon, M. P., has undertaken to write the introduction to the reprint of Morier's Hajji Baba, which is to appear in Macmillan & Co.'s new series of "Illustrated Standard Novels." Miss Edgeworth's Parent's Assistant will, it is announced, be included in the series.

Macmillan & Co. have in press a little book which is regarded by several prominent critics as a most striking and original piece of work, "An Experiment in Altruism," as it is called, is, very literally speaking, a story of to-day. The heart of this little book is a drama of love and life, but all about it press the bewildering new fascinations of philanthropy and social theory.

A new series of Saga translations, to be issued under the title of "The Northern Library," is announced by Macmillan & Co. Several volumes are already arranged for, and the first of them will be a rendering by the Rev. John Sephton of The Saga of King Olaf Tryggwason. This will be succeeded by The Faereyinga Saga and The Amsales Saga, translated respectively by Professor York Powell and Mr. Israel Gollancz.

Volume XV of The Inland Printer commences with the April issue. The number is not only the handsomest ever issued by this technical art journal of the printing and paper trades, but it is also the largest. The frontispiece by V. Gribayedoff and the leading article by this artist journalist are exceedingly valuable and interesting. The cover design, an Easter motif by R. E. Henri, is a beautiful conception beautifully rendered. The remarkable and rapid development of the art of printing, embracing as this does so many of the arts and sciences heretofore considered in no way connected with it, it may safely be said was thoroughly exemplified than in this issue of this really remarkable journal and register of the graphic arts.

Macmillan & Co., who have begun the reissue, in four monthly volumes, of Mr. H. E. Watts's translation of "Don Quixote," will continue this in July with a "Life of Cervantes," wholly recast and almost entirely rewritten. This will have for frontispiece a reproduction of the bust supposed to represent Cervantes in Cacheco's picture at Seville; and also exhaustive bibliography of Cervantes and his translators.

Among the new publications of the Putnams are "The Ancient Egyptian Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul," by A. Wiedemann, professor of Oriental languages in the University of Bonn; "Yale Yarns," by John S. Wood; uniform with "Harvard Stories," and in the "Hudson Library," "The Countess Bettina," "The History of an Innocent Scandal," by a new writer, and "Her Majesty the Queen," by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins.

Macmillan & Co. have in an advanced state of preparation a new edition of Wordsworth, edited by Prof. Knight, of St. Andrews. It will probably occupy sixteen volumes of the well-known "Eversly Series," and contain not only the poems, but the prose works, and also the letters both of the poet and his sister, and the journals of Dorothy Wordsworth. Besides full notes, many of which will be entirely new, the edition will contain a fresh life of the poet, a critical estimate of his worth, and a bibliography of British, American, and Continental editions. Each volume will contain a portrait and a vignette representing some place specially associated with Wordsworth or his family. Several volumes are already in the press, and an installment, at any rate, may be expected in the course of a year.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for early publication, "Doctor Izard," a new romance by Miss Anna Katharine Green, the author of "The Leavenworth Case," "Marked Personal," etc. The story is described as quite distinct in character from the author's previous books. It has already been printed as a serial, and the reviewers speak of it as "a story of distinctive originality and exceptional power, which will linger in the memory of its readers."

Of Miss Green's several romances, nearly three-quarters of a million copies have in all been sold. The latest issue, "The Doctor, His Wife, and the Clock," published recently in the "Autonym Library," is now in its third edition. Very few of the American romancers have been able, like Miss Green, to hold the attention of an increasing circle of readers for a term of over twenty years.

The next volume in the series of "English Men of Action" will be Dundonald, written by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue; and Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, by Mr. Archibald Forbes.

The late Sherlock Holmes came as near as a departed spirit can come to playing an active part in the almshouse conspiracy trial in Milwaukee on March 19. An important witness against the accused in the case was Miss Northrop, a stenographer, who identified page 28 of certain specifications as one of six copies of that page typewritten by her for a stranger who came to her office. At the preliminary examination she identified it by the ink and other tokens, but at the trial she pointed out that the capital "U" in the copy was slightly broken at one end, and that the upper right-hand corner of the "I" was worn away, and that all the writing done by her machine showed the same peculiarities. When the lawyer asked her why she had not disclosed these points before, she said that she did not know of them when her former testimony was given, but that since that time she had read Dr. Doyle's story called "A Case of Identity," and had some new ideas about the peculiarities of type-writers. Close examination of the work of her machine had shown these little defects, which marked all its work. So from that gully in the Alps where the unfeeling Doyle abandoned him the indomitable Holmes stretches his hand across the sea and promotes the ends of justice.

Macmillan & Co. announce for publication "Essays in Taxation," by Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia College. During the past five years Prof. Seligman has published in various periodicals a number of essays on taxation, which have attracted considerable attention. The call for separate copies has become so large that it has been deemed wise to put these essays in more permanent form. The forthcoming volume, however, is far more than a mere reprint of these former articles. Not only has each essay been rewritten and brought down to date, but a number of additional essays, never before published is now added. The character of the work, while not by any means ignoring the question of principle, will be essentially practical. And while the book is written largely for the student of American tax problems, it will also pay especial attention to some of the questions now agitating English political life. The value of the book can be seen from this partial list of contents: 1. The Development of Taxation; 2. The General Property Tax; 3. The Single Tax; 4. The Inheritance Tax; 5. Double Taxation; 6. The Taxation of Corporations; 7. The Income Tax; 8. The "Betterment" Tax; 9. Recent Reforms in Taxation; 10. Recent Reports on Taxation. The volume will contain between 400 and 500 pages.

Says The Lounger in last week's Critic: "The retail dry goods shops are learning to look upon literature as a capital walking-stick, if not a crutch. In several Sixth avenue houses, new books by popular writers have long been used as 'leaders'—the technical name, I believe for goods sold at little or no profit, sometimes even at a loss, for the sake of drawing customers, with a view of getting them to buy other wares as well. But in certain 'universal stores,' like Wanamaker's, the book department is run as a regular branch of the business. I was told the other day by a man who ought to know—Mr. Warren Snyder, who for eight years has had charge of the department—that in 1887 the book business of this particular shop was as large as that of any regular retail bookstore in the country, and is now as large as that of any two. Mr. Snyder has just come over to take charge of the book department at Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s, and expects to build up as big a business here as he managed to establish in Philadelphia. It may be that the conditions are less favorable in New York than in the Quaker City, but the experiment will be watched with interest by the regular sellers of books, who have hitherto had nothing to fear from the competition at Broadway and Ninth street. Even if the business should grow to huge proportions, as it well may, it is unlikely to affect such places as the Scribner's, Dodd, Mead & Co.'s, the Putnams', or E. P. Dutton & Co.'s. It would be more apt to injure more "popular" shops, yet I do not believe that even on these the effect would be serious. It is more likely that small bookshops out of town would feel the competition; and a good part of the trade would probably be the result of a demand largely stimulated if not actually created by the opportunity of buying books under the same roof, if not at the same counter, with kitchen utensils, underwear, carpets and groceries."

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s spring announcements include "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America," by Frank M. Chapman, assistant curator of mammalogy and ornithology, American Museum of Natural History, elaborately illustrated in colors and black and white; "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden," by F. Schuyler Mathews, with over 200 illustrations; "Actual Africa; or the Coming Continent," by Frank Vincent, with over 100 illustrations; "An Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon—Memoirs of the Baron de Segur, in one volume, uniform with the "Memoirs of the Baron de Meneval"; "General Sheridan, by General Henry E. Davies, a new volume in the Great Commanders series; "The Female Offender," by Professor Lombroso, the first volume in the Criminology series, edited by W. Douglas Morrison, M. A.; "The Story of Primitive Man," by Edward Clodd, illustrated, the second volume in the Library of Useful Stories; "The Beginnings of Writing," by W. J. Hoffman, illustrated, the third volume in the Anthropological series; "The Art of Newspaper Making," by Charles A. Danna; Froebel's "Pedagogies of the Kindergarten," a new volume in the International Education series; "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," a novel by John Oliver Hobbes; "Bog-Myrtle and Peat," by S. R. Crockett, author of "The Raiders" and "The Lilac Sunbonnet"; "The Chronicles of Count Antonio," by Anthony Hope, author of "The Prisoner of Zenda;" "In the Fire of the Forge," a romance of old Nuremberg, by Dr. Georg Ebers; "The Wish," by Hermann Sudermann; "In Old New England; or, The Romance of a Colonial Fireside," by Hezekiah Butterworth; "The New Moon," by C. E. Raimond, author, of "George Mandeville's Husband"; "The Story of Sonny Sahib," by Mrs. Everad Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan); "Eve's Ransom," by George Gissing; "The Marriage of Esther," by Guy Boothby, author of "On the Wallaby"; "Into the Highways and Edges," by F. F. Montresor; "Fidelis," by Ada Cambridge; "A Study in Prejudices," by George Pastnor; "James Vansittart's Vengeance, by Mrs. J. H. Needell; new editions of "Appleton's General Guide to the United States and Canada: Appleton's Canadian Guide Book," complete in one volume; "Appletons' Handbook of Summer Resorts;" and "Appletons' Dictionary of New York."

THE OLD TIME FIRE.

Talk about yer buildin's
That's het up by steam,
Give me the old oak fire
Where the old folks used to dream.

The rickety degirons,
One sided as could be,
The ashes banked with taters
That was roastin there for me.

The dog on one side, drowsin,
Or barkin nigh the door,
The kitten cuttin capers
With the knittin on the floor.

An me a little towhead
By mammy's side at night,
With both my cheeks a-burnin
From the red flames leapin bright.

These steam het buildin's make me
Jest weary fer the blaze
That was heap more comfortable
In my childhood's nights an days.

An I'd give the finest heater
In the buildin's het by steam
Fer the old time chimbly corner
Where the old folks used to dream.
—Atlanta Constitution.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

Duty's Call.

They sat together in the shade,
His arm about her waist.
"Kiss me goodby," he softly said;
"I must away in haste."

"Oh, can't you let your duty wait?"
She said in sweet distress.
"Oh, say you were engaged till late
On—er—pressing business."
—Brooklyn Life.

An Imperfect Invention.

She calls me up, and Jimmy smiles,
For "A lady wants you, sir!"
And then across a dozen miles
I stand and talk with her.

Her laugh has just its clear, sweet ring,
Her voice its natural tone.
But, hang it all! I miss one thing—
I can't be kissed by telephone!
—Life.

We'll Be There.

Soon all the blizzards we'll forget—
Cross o'er the arctic main
And see a velvet violet
Dashed with an April rain.

And then comes in the picnic scene—
Your sweetheart dressed in white,
"Sweet fields arrayed in living green
And rivers of delight!"
—Detroit Tribune.

The Poem of Part of a Week.

Of an old and noble foreign house
He was the eldest Son;
She, just a plain American,
But then she had the Mon.
"Love, why should we longer Tue?"
One eve he softly said.
She saw no reason why they should,
And next week they were Wed.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Necessary.

I did not ask her for a kiss
As she sat close to me.
I'd known the girl two years, and so
I did not have to. See?
—New York World.

Summer Anticipations.

Already the small boy dreams of the day
When he to the river can scoot
And enjoy himself in divers ways
In a Trilby bathing suit.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Hard.

Her voice is sweet as o'er was known—
In fact, it makes me dizzy
As it comes o'er the telephone,
"Forty-six is busy."
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE KICKER.

What He Has Found to Growl About During the Past Week.

Kick No. 1 refers to the wheelmen of this city, and perhaps some of the visiting men who take advantage of our generally fine roads.

"Mind you," says this kicker, who is a gentleman of a certain age and dignity, "I like to see the dear boys (and the dear girls, too, for that matter) riding on their wheels (even if they do "scorch" at times) and I won't grumble because I'm a gouty individual and can't enjoy the fun that they do. The City Council has recently lanterned and belled the wheelmen and I now propose that they shall instruct them on the rights of the road. This is where kick No. 1 comes in. The wheelmen do not keep on the right side of the road, which is the right, and not the left, side of the road, and the consequence is that whenever I drive out to give my old limbs an airing those same members tremble and shake whenever a cyclist heaves in sight. I have been run into several times on account of their being on the wrong side of the road, and I suggest that it would be, to say the least of it, very much safer for all concerned if they would mend their ways."

Here's kick No. 2. It refers to sand.

"Not the sand that ballasts but the sand that blows about and that every one grumbles at on a windy day. I suggest a partial remedy, not a patent process or anything of that kind, but a plain unadulterated kick. It is directed against those who are doing much for the interests of the town and themselves by building. At the north end of the town there is a good deal of this going on just now and when the foundations are excavated the contractors or workers are kind enough to spread several tons of waste dirt, i. e., loose sand—over the public highway. Friend Boreas thinks this a fine chance for a lark and comes peeling down our avenues at a great lick and does his best to stop the gluttony of the Northenders, in the matter of sand, by depositing it at the doorstep (when it cannot get into the house) of those who dwell in the south. The result is not at all pleasant for those who happen to be on our avenues at the time and I think that the Village Improvement society or someone ought to do something to mitigate this nuisance.

A kicker who was simply red in the face and white under the gills as he roared out his kick came in yesterday. He said: "Do you know that the City Council cut off the sprinkling appropriation when it made the appropriations last month? Well, they did. It is a crime, that is what it is. Have you noticed that the streets are sprinkled only as far as North and South parks, and the rest of the city is going to dust. Good heavens, don't you remember the struggle we had here in the fall of 1889, when the dust had become something frightful? Special meetings of the council were held, reports and petitions of the physicians of the city were read, showing how injurious the clouds of dust were here in the portions of the city where the travel is great and humanity numerous and sick. If I am not mistaken Dr. Solly headed the movement and got up a subscription paper of some kind so that the council could have money to stop the nuisance right then and there, and not have to wait until the spring appropriations. Mr. Gillingham was alderman then, and was put in charge of the sprinkling committee and telegrams were sent right and left and old wagons bought up so that there was no delay. After we have tried the experiment so successfully and satisfactorily, why do we go backwards like a crab. I am told that the argument was put forward that as the sprinkling could not be made to go around and out to where people have chosen to live in the suburbs, that it was unfair that any part of the city should be sprinkled. Isn't that rot? Don't the same argument hold good as to sewers, water works, bridges and everything else? Just wait until fall when the dry time comes and the dust is an inch or two thick, and the air black as it hovers over the city, when invalids are choking to death and leaving the city in flocks, and I think the aldermen who made this wonderful saving of a few hundred dollars will wish that they were dead. The system should have been extended rather than curtailed."

This from a correspondent:

"The 'Kicker column' in The Gazette, with its bold attacks upon prevalent abuses, is a good thing. May it live long and prosper!

"It may be in order to again register a vigorous kick against the staring and vulgar theater bills which confront the passers-by upon the blank wall of the opera house, and at other public places in town. They are grossly indecent, and, under ordinary circumstances, would greatly shock the sensibilities of our people. But in this case, as in others, it may be that familiarity blunts, or deadens, the finer perceptions. That these shameless advertisements so constantly appear is a striking commentary upon the character of entertainments furnished, and the audiences which support or tolerate them. Here, surely, is a home-mission field, "white for the harvest." It would seem, also, that the strong arm of the law ought, in some manner, to be invoked for the suppression of an evil so glaring as this."

Catholicism in America.

According to the statistics of the Catholic Church in the United States, as furnished by the official Catholic directory, the membership of the church increased 175,832 in 1894. The figures were furnished by the chancellors of the various dioceses throughout the land.

They show that the Catholic population of the United States is 9,077,856. In the whole country there are 17 archbishops, 75 bishops, 10,053 priests, 5,659 churches without resident pastors, 3,650 missions with churches, making 9,309 churches in all; 5,194 stations and chapels, 9 universities, 28 seminaries for secular students, with 2,129 students; 77 seminaries of the religious orders, such as Jesuits, Franciscans, etc., with 1,474 students; 182 high schools for boys, 609 high schools for girls, 3731 parochial schools, with 775,070 pupils; 239 orphan asylums, sheltering 30,867 orphans, and 821 charitable institutions. The total number of children in Catholic institutions is 9,8,207.

These figures compared with the figures for the previous year show the following increases: Priests, 236; churches, 580; university, 1; secular seminaries, 3; regular seminaries, 16; children attending parochial schools, 10,000; charitable institutions, 68; children cared for in charitable institutions, 5,685.—(Pueblo Chieftain.

The Missouri Pacific offers four daily trains, Kansas City to St. Louis.

MR. DECKER'S VIEWS

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

He Thinks the Annexes Should be Abolished, More Room in the High School Utilized, and That American History and Government Should be Taught.

Mr. L. R. Decker announces that in obedience to the wishes of many friends who have approached him on the subject, he has consented to be a candidate for member of the Board of Education. Mr. Decker was asked yesterday by a Gazette man to give his views for publication in regard to the proper policy for the board to pursue at this time.

"I have had very little time," he said, "to think over the matter, for it is only a few days since I was first approached on the subject. But I have looked into school matters a little, have examined some of the buildings, and talked more or less with people who understood school matters. I have also examined the course of study with some care, and having been a teacher, and all my life interested in educational matters, perhaps I may be allowed to express an opinion.

"The first thing that has struck me is the character of the annexes to the Garfield school. They are not fit for modern school rooms at all. They are poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, poorly heated, and have not really decent accommodations. They are so situated with respect to each other and the house next north that the sunlight is reflected into the north windows with a glare, so that the shades have to be kept down much of the time and the north light, which is always the best for school rooms, shut out.

"Close by is a High school building of very large size, in which only 350 to 400 pupils are accommodated. I have seen many High schools not over half the size of this that accommodated 500 pupils. There is one, for instance, at Superior, Wis., where I used to live. This building here is big enough to accommodate 1000 pupils comfortably.

"I find on the diagram of this building the whole south side of the third story devoted to a laboratory room, which is used perhaps 30 days in a year, by a few pupils. On the north side of the same floor there are two large rooms, one for drawing, one for draughting. It seems to me a room for class purposes could be gained there.

"Down in the basement are large dry sunny pleasant rooms, which might easily be fitted up for a laboratory, leaving the room now taken up by the laboratory in the third story for class rooms.

"Still further; on the second floor, reaching up to the roof, is the large auditorium, which cost perhaps $20,000, and which it seems to me is used too little. I do not see why it could not be turned into a study room, and the room on the first floor, now occupied as a study room, divided into two or three good class rooms.

"These changes could be made, I think, without impairing the efficiency of the High school, or spoiling the auditorium for assembly purposes, while they would afford pleasant and suitable accommodations for some 350 or 400 more pupils of the grade schools, many of whom are now condemned to those annexes.

"As to the course of study, there is just one criticism I would make, and make it strong. I find here no provision whatever for the teaching of the United States constitution and civil government.

"In the High school there is some United States history in the fifth class; in the fourth class they are taught ancient history; in the third class, English history; in the second, English again, and in the first, there is an optional course in United States history, where I suppose something of the constitution comes in, as far as it illustrates geography.

"Now the majority of children leave the schools before they reach the High school, and if they are going to get any instruction at all in the history of the country, and the framework of its government, they must get it in the grades. I certainly do not think that an incidental study of American history for half a year in one grade is enough."

"What would you suggest leaving out, in order to gain time for this study?"

"I do not know that the course is unduly crowded, as to the actual number of studies; but the object of our public schools is to make good American citizens; and if there is to be anything crowded out, American history and government ought to be the very last thing to go. The courses could easily be arranged to make room for this—possibly by giving a little less time to music and drawing and literature and mythology, which, while they are good in their place, ought not to be allowed to use up time which should be devoted to more fundamental and important subjects. I do not regard any of these things as "fads," unless they are carried to an unreasonable extent, and to the exclusion of things that are more important. But whatever must go, certainly there ought to be a good place made for the study of the history and the government of this country, and it ought to be made low enough enough in the grades so that the great majority of children, who never reach the High school at all, should get some knowledge of the history of their country and of their duties as citizens."

"What do you think of the policy of embodying the kindergarten in the public school system?"

"The kindergarten is an excellent thing, and I favor the extension of the public school system so as to include kindergarten instruction. As to the details, and the best plan to be adopted here, I should have to look into the subject more thoroughly before giving an opinion."

"The points, then, which you wish especially to emphasize, are these: The necessity of providing better accommodations than the annexes for children in the lower grades; the utilization of the High school more fully for that purpose; and the introduction into the course of study of more instruction in American history and government?"

"Yes; those are the points, and you cannot put them any too strong."

WALTER GUILTY.

The Verdict Brought in at a Late Hour Last Night.

The jury in the case of the People vs. E. R. Walter brought in a verdict of guilty at 11 o'clock last night. The case was argued yesterday Mr. Blackmer and Mr. Crowell making the speeches for the people and Mr. Cowie of this city and Charles Hartzell of Denver for the defense. The case went to the jury about 6 o'clock in the evening and it was 11 before a verdict was reached. The prisoner is found guilty on counts 2133, 2134, 2135 and 2137. There were about ten counts consolidated for trial and on the rest he is acquitted.

Mr. Walter was the clerk of Superintendent Bryant of the Colorado Midland when the offices were in this city and had charge of the pay rolls. About a year ago he was arrested at the instigation of the special agents of the company who claimed to have found evidence to show that he added names to the pay rolls for a series of years and had drawn the money for the fictitious names. The money was drawn by cashing the checks through an agent. About a year ago he was tried on one of the counts and was acquitted. The second trial was not reached until this week. The prisoner is a member of secret societies and has good friends who have stood by him throughout the trouble. His conviction will come as almost as great a surprise as was his arrest. For the past two years Mr. Walter has been living in Denver. The prisoner was remanded for sentence, his lawyers giving the usual notice of a motion for a new trial.

THE UNION MISSION.

A Promising Enterprise of the Colorado Springs' Christian Endeavorers.

The Colorado Springs Christian Endeavorers are being prospered in their work in a union mission.

It was found that in one part of the city there were more than 50 children, who, because of the great distance from the churches or other reasons, did not attend Sabbath school. A store-room, under the Huerfano viaduct was secured as a place for meeting. This room would seat about 50 persons. A Sabbath school was there organized the first Sunday in January. Although this was the first meeting, the crowded condition of the room showed how impossible it would be to do any effective Sabbath school work in this one room; for at the hour appointed for the meeting the room was filled to overflowing.

In a few weeks, active Christian Endeavorers had built, in addition, a room of about the same dimensions as the store-room. This room is now occupied by the primary department, and the main room by the older classes. The average attendance is more than 80. Recently, two classes were compelled to go to a room in a neighboring house.

There are 12 earnest teachers, representative workers from the various societies, in charge of increasing classes. The music is an attractive feature. An organ was loaned by a generous Endeavorer to aid in telling the message of love. The singing is hearty and inspiring.

A few Sundays ago a Junior C. E. was organized. The meeting of this is held immediately at the close of the Sabbath school.

Each of the various Christian Endeavor societies, in turn, conducts a prayer meeting on Sunday evenings. As a result of their labor a regular Christian Endeavor society has been organized and a number have signed the pledge.

The fathers and mothers who do not attend church elsewhere, often come to these Sunday evening meetings and also to the mid-week prayer meeting.

A sewing school meets every Saturday afternoon. Fifty children were in attendance at a recent meeting. This school is the center from which helpfulness radiates.

Many have doubted the possibility of a union society of Christian Endeavorers carrying on such a work, but this mission proves that earnest workers of all denominations can stand shoulder to shoulder in their Christian work.

TREE PLANTING.

The West Siders Have Joined the Movement for Village Improvement.

A meeting of the residents of the West Side was held last evening at the school building for the purpose of considering the matter of tree planting and to act in conjunction with the Village Improvement association. The room was well filled with interested people. Mr. Geo. F. Owen was elected to preside and Mrs. Bortree was the secretary. Colonel Ensign and Mr. George H. Parsons were present and gave short talks on the topic under discussion. Mr. Parsons said that the Colorado Springs company was ready to join the West Colorado Springs company and other large land holders there in tree planting and beautifying unoccupied land. Quite a number of the residents of the West Side made short talks and showed that they are ready to join the general movement now on for permanent improvement of the city.

A committee which is to make selections of trees and consult with the residents who are ready to plant was appointed consisting of Robert Magee, Mr. Dickson, Mrs. George Owen, D. W. Robbins and C. G. Collais.

A committee, which will draw up resolutions asking the council to act with the citizens in the Village improvement and to take other steps for the improvement of the city, was appointed consisting of Charles Craig, Rev. Mr. Barret, and George F. Owen.

THE COMEDY CLUB.

Another Brilliant Performance Promised for May 2.

All who enjoyed the presentation of "The Snowball" by The Players some weeks ago, will be glad to learn that another play is in active rehearsal and will be given at the opera house on May 2. It will be the most ambitious attempt ever made by amateurs in this city, but it promises nevertheless to be altogether successful. The Players have been reinforced by new talent and now call themselves The Comedy Club, which also includes in its membership several of our local actors who have delighted Colorado Springs' audiences in the years gone by. The cast will include one of the ablest of these latter, who has not been seen on the boards for some time; together with another who made a notable hit in "Our Boys" when given in the opera house some years ago, and who has since rested on his laurels. Mr. C. D. Bennet is again rendering the club invaluable assistance as coacher and manager. May second promises to be an epoch-making night for amateur dramatics in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Verner Z. Reed of this city has a new story this month in the Overland Magazine, which is the principal story of the number. It is in the series of Indian stories which he has been writing which are in a new and pleasing vein. Mr. Reed's stories and articles are accepted by the leading magazines. It is handsomely illustrated.

SEEING A BRIGHT LIGHT.

MRS. GALLUP BREAKS THE PAINFUL NEWS TO HER HUSBAND.

The Light Is Seen by Mrs. Watkins, and It Means a Sudden Flight Upward Before Another Daybreak—Mr. Gallup Remains Calm and Unmoved.

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When Mr. Gallup brought out the lantern and lighted the tallow candle and started off down town to buy 70 feet of clothes line, a cake of shaving soap and two pounds of tenpenny nails, Mrs. Watkins had just entered the house to tell Mrs. Gallup that she might possibly have to borrow two flatirons and a cup of sugar next day. Mr. Gallup took things easy, and did not return for an hour. He entered by the kitchen door, blew out his candle and hung up his lantern, and after warming his coat tails at the stove for three or four minutes he entered the sitting room. He had neither seen nor heard from Mrs. Gallup, but he suspected what had happened. He found her in the big rocking chair, a towel tied tightly around her head and the camphor bottle in her hand. As he entered the room she looked up through her half closed eyes and moaned:

"Samuel, I was afraid you wouldn't git here in time to hear my dyin words and kiss me for the last time on earth! Thank heaven, you hev cum! Samuel, kiss me farewell!"

Mr. Gallup looked up at the clock and saw that it was 20 minutes to 9. Then he went out into the kitchen, pulled off his boots by the aid of the bootjack and putting on his slippers he re-entered the sitting room and sat down to his newspaper.

"Samuel," continued Mrs. Gallup, after several hearty sniffs at the camphor bottle, "do you know what Mrs. Watkins told me after you went away? She didn't mean to let it out, showin how nervous I am, but she told it without thinkin. Last night at midnig she thought she heard the cat in the pantry, and she got up to see. She looked out of the winder in this direction, and she saw a blue light move from our barn to the hog pen, then to the smokehouse, then to the house and run along the roof and disappear. She was so overcome that she couldn't speak for five minutes, and when she got back into her bed she didn't git warm for an hour. Samuel, do you know what that blue light means?"

Mr. Gallup was right there within five feet of her, and it was reasonable to believe that he heard her words, but he had nothing to say in reply.

"It means," said Mrs. Gallup as she wet the palm of her left hand with the camphor and held it to her nose, "that I shall never see another sunrise. That was a warnin, Samuel. It was an angel flitting around to warn me that my time had come at last, and it was all arranged for Mrs. Watkins to see it and tell me. Yes, Samuel, you will soon be a widower, and I will be at rest. Are you sorry?"

Mr. Gallup was reading an item about a cucumber nine feet long grown in California, and while his face wore a smile it was doubtful whether he was smiling over Mrs. Gallup's prospective demise or the cucumber.

"I don't s'pose you care," she went on as she drew the towel a little tighter around her head. "You'll git a second wife in less'n a year, and I war'nt be no end to the way you and her will gad about. You'll go to spellin bees and picnics and temperance lectur's, and if she wants a tablecloth costin 75 cents or a 2 s'illin dis'pain you'll break your neck to git it for her. It's jis 13 years s'pose you painted the kitchen floor, but I bet you'll do it for your second wife within a week arter you're married."

Mrs. Gallup put the camphor bottle on the table and unpinned the towel that she might use it to wipe her eyes and then began to weep. Mr. Gallup didn't know of any reason why she shouldn't weep if she wanted to, and about that time a sudden struck a very interesting item about a new catarrh snuff and wanted to finish it.

"But I'm not complainin," said Mrs. Gallup after she had got the best of her emotions. "I'm a sufferer, and the sufferers would die afore they would complain. I did want to live until I had saved soap grease 'nuff to make a fair bar'l of soft soap, but if I'm called I'm not goin to hang back. If I need any soft soap in heaven, I s'pose it'll be furnished, and you and your second wife kin buy par soap down here or go without. Samuel, do you think you'll be lonesome the first night or two after I'm gone?"

Mrs. Gallup had another fit of weeping as she asked the question, and Mr. Gallup kicked off one of his slippers and scratched his heel and looked up at the clock and hunted over a whole page of his newspaper before he found another item to attract his attention.

"You may go," said Mrs. Gallup as she put her nose with the camphor bottle in it, "but you kin go out and see the hogs, come the mess and pop corn and eat apples. I don't expect you'll do any weepin, but for the looks of things you'd better look rather solemn and not go to the trahbut hog show which is to come off next week. All the mayburs will cum in to console you and when they speak about what a hard workin wife I was, and how patient I bore all this on account of my sufferin's, you'd better purtend to wipe the tears away. You needn't really break down, but it looks better to shed at least three tears. Samuel, when you see my shoes and dresses and stockin's around and know that I'm gone for good and won't never return wi—wi—"

Just when the clock struck 9, Mr. Gallup got up and proceeded to wind it, went out into the kitchen to see that the door was locked, and everything all right, and as he returned to the sitting room and carried the lamp into the family bedroom Mrs. Gallup wearily rose up, took the towel in one hand and the camphor bottle in the other and followed him, with the remark:

"I guess I'll go to bed, too. As long as I'm goin to expire I might as well die as comfortably as I can, and it won't save you lifting me out of the cheer and scrainin your back. I won't take up much room, and I'll perish as gently as possible, and if you wake up and find me gone you'll remember that I was a wife who tried to git through this world without making doctor bills or trouble."

"I MIGHT AS WELL DIE AS COMFORTABLY AS I KIN."

A VAST WITH A SPECIALTY.

But No One Would Have Suspected Just What It Was.

When the train pulled out of the depot, every seat in the day coach, with one exception, held two persons. The exception was occupied by a middle aged man and three or four bundles. He knew that three or four passengers were standing up, but he pretended to be much interested in his newspaper and paid no heed to the gibes and jeers aimed at him. The conductor was appealed to, but he sized the man up for a bad hat and refused to interfere. By and by a very solemn and sedate looking man in very plain clothes who had watched the proceedings with great interest said to one of the irate passengers:

"Friend, I myself am a man of peace and gentleness, but should thou insist upon half that seat I may sympathy with thee."

The person addressed replied that he had a lame knee and was not in condition for a row, and the man of peace and gentleness beckoned to another and said:

"Friend, the color of thy hair being red, it naturally follows that thou hast grit. Should thou strive for half that seat over there I should hope for thee to conquer."

The red headed man acknowledged the color of his hair and the grit, but he exhibited a thumb on which he had had a felon for several weeks and declared his helplessness. There was yet a third man without a seat, and he was beckoned to and addressed with:

"Friend, my ways are ways of peace and gentleness, but should thou see fit to claim one-half of that seat I would back thee with my counsel and hope for thy success."

The third man said that he had only one lung left and was no fighter, and for another quarter of an hour the railroad hog was permitted to enjoy himself undisturbed. Then the man of peace rose up, removed his overcoat, and advancing upon the specimen of human selfishness he said:

"Friend, parcon me whilst I knock thy bundles on the floor."

"You let them bundles alone," exclaimed the man as he straightened up.

They were "knocked," however, and with no gentle hand, and as the owner attempted to get up the man of peace took him by the back of the neck and the shoulder and moved him against the window and said:

"Friend, I trust thou will excuse me, but thee ought on yonder seat."

The hog declared he would punch somebody's head, and tried his best to get on his feet, but the man of gentleness knocked him down on him until he gasped for breath, and then quietly said:

"There will be no bending of peacs over this incident. Come here, friend, and take what belongs to thee."

One of the men advanced and sat down, and the old man returned to his overcoat and seat. Half an hour later he found me in the smoking car, and I ventured to inquire:

"Do you belong to the order of Friends?"

"Only so far as my speech tells me," he replied. "Nay, nay! I am but an unworthy creature whose specialty is three card monte and draw poker, and should thou hanker to beat me at my own game!"—

But I didn't hanker, and he moved up three seats and beat a farmer out of $15.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

A Coroner Who Deserves the Thanks of a Community.

A VALUED OFFICIAL.—The report of the committee appointed to look over the work of the coroner for the last six months proves that official to be the right man in the right place. In Chicago the newspapers would come right out and call him a jim candy, and in St. Louis he would be referred to as a treasure on wheels. His books show that in the six months he has held inquests, and in every single case he has instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of "heart failure." We like that term. It not only has an aristocratic swang to it, but it covers everything liable to happen to misguided humanity in a new country. In each and every one of these cases a full personal description has been given, all personal property carefully laid aside for future reference, and the exact spot where the victim was laid away to rest is marked in red ink on the county map. A fond father or an anxious mother in search of a wayward, wandering son can arrive here by stage at 10 o'clock a. m. and before 11 have all doubts set at rest as to whether the said w. w. s. was taken off by heart failure in this neighborhood. By noon, if buried here, flowers can be placed on his grave and a gravestone and epitaph arranged for, and when the stage leaves at 2 o'clock p. m. the parent can be one of the passengers. Under other coroners it used to take from four days to a week to hunt up the particulars concerning a man left hanging to a limb by the cowboys, and even then no one was quite sure whether to died of consumption or apoplexy. We congratulate both the county and the coroner and trust that the present year may bring a boom in inquests and give the office at every chance to increase and extend his reputation.

POOR SHOOTING.—Tuesday afternoon, just as we had got seated at our desk to open the mail, a stranger wearing a coon skin cap opened the door of our sanctum and uttered a war whoop and began shooting at us right and left handed. Half an hour previously we had turned over our guns to the office boy to be cleaned and reloaded, and were therefore defenseless. As we are seldom shot at this early in the week, we were considerably surprised, and before we had moved from our chairs the man had let fire at us three times. He was trying to get in a fourth shot when our horse editor rushed in from his room and hit him with a baseball bat and disarmed him. The blow rendered the man unconscious for two hours, and it was nearly noon next day before he was able to leave town. He would give no particulars concerning himself, and when asked why he attempted to murder us he blubbered out that he just thought he'd kill an editor. The doctors thought him a little "off" in his head and a dangerous man to be at large. Any man who can't do better shooting than he did ought not to be allowed to walk around with a couple of guns strapped to his waist. The distance from our desk to the door is only 11 feet, and yet not one of his nine bullets even clipped our clothing. Had he encountered us on the street he would probably have killed or wounded four or five people while shooting at us. There is no question of our being popped over some day, but we really hope it will be by some critter who knows enough to squint his left eye while drawing a bead on us.

SOCIETY EVENTS.—Several matters of social importance which have been hanging fire for many months were settled last week, and our local 400 breathes easier. We are glad to announce that the attempt to abolish certain of our western idioms and substitute New York style is a failure. Ever since the first reception given in this town a reasonable latitude has been given in the matter of a full dress suit. While it was positively necessary to have a claw hammer coat, society was not critical as to a blue woolen shirt and a paper collar, and nobody was thrown out doors for wearing his trousers in his boot legs or putting on a vest made of rabbit skins. A necktie of any color could be worn or left off, and the collar could be of any shape to please the wearer. Those who demanded a radical change have got left. The trousers will come out of the boot legs, and no gaps will be worn in sight, but no other innovations will be sanctioned.

A somewhat acrimonious dispute has been raging on for weeks as to what is the proper hour for putting in an appearance at a full dress reception. Our people have been in the habit of showing up at any time between 9 o'clock and midnight, and the attempt to fix them down to any certain hour has been looked upon by many as the first step toward overthrowing the bulwarks of American liberty. It is pretty generally agreed, however, that 8 o'clock is about the correct thing. This gives everybody a chance to grease his boots and oil his hair after supper, and if he has a game of poker on hand he can get around to it by 10 o'clock.

The wrangle over the question of refreshments has also been practically settled. It has always been the custom to place a gallon demijohn of whisky and two teacups on a bench behind the door for the delectation of the male guests and to pass sandwiches and coffee to the other sex, and we were one of those who couldn't see how this matter could be improved on. We were in the minority, however. Hereafter the whisky is to be placed in a decanter on the sideboard, glasses substituted for teacups, and the ladies are to have sweet cake and punch. Every true gentleman prefers to wipe off his chin behind a door, and the gurgle of old rye from the mouth of a demijohn has a satisfaction in it never to be equaled by the limpid flow of a decanter, but if the rest can stand it we can. We must have society, and society must have certain rules. While we feel hard to let go of that free and easy style so prolific of good times and thorough enjoyment, we bow to the edict of the majority and will even accept a napkin and hold a glue of gel plate on our knees as a moral example to others. M. QUAD.

"THOU HAST GRIT."

A Bait.

Mrs. Rash—How do you manage to get your cook up so early?

Mrs. Dash—Well, I hunted up a young and good looking milkman and hired him to come at 5 o'clock.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Appropriate Time.

Higbee—Would you like to be introduced at the Comus club, Chappie?

Chappie—Delighted—I'm s'uach!

Higbee—All right. I'll take you around some ladies' day.—Brooklyn Life.

No Danger.

"Good gracious!" shrieked a fond mother. "Bob is going to swallow your watch."

"No fear," said the child's father. "It won't go far. I've got hold of the chain."—Evenement.

Deficient.

Bryce—Algernon Fitz Sappy is one of those fellows who has more money than brains, isn't he?

Knowse—Yes, and he's poor too.—Life's Calendar.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO SELL REAL ESTATE BY GUARDIAN.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In District Court.

To All Whom it may Concern:

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned, guardian of Edna F. Bancroft, George H. Bancroft and Hugh L. R. Bancroft, minor children of H. L. Bancroft deceased, to apply to the Honorable District Court of the Fourth Judicial district, sitting in and for the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, for an order for the sale of the following described real estate belonging to the said minors, situate, lying and being in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, and described as follows, to-wit: Undivided one-half interest in and to lot numbered one (1) in block numbered two (2), in West Bluff addition to the city of Colorado Springs; lots numbered twenty-one (21) and twenty-five (25), in block numbered one hundred and sixty-one (161), in the town of Colorado City.

And that said application will be made to said court or to the Honorable Horace G. Lunt, one of the judges thereof, on Monday, the sixth (6th) day of May, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, at which time and place you may appear and object to said application and petition if you see fit so to do.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., April 9, A. D. 1895.

EMILY L. BANCROFT,
Guardian of Edna F. Bancroft, George H. Bancroft and Hugh L. R. Bancroft, Minor Children of H. L. Bancroft, deceased.

H. K. WING, Attorney for Petitioner.
First publication April 11, 1895.
Last publication April 25, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Wiltse W. Rickard, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1890, in book 112, at page 51, of the records of said county convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to wit:

Lot numbered seven (7) in block numbered two (2), Grand View, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $5.23 and nine for the sum of $4.87 each, payable to the order of the Colorado Loan and Mortgage company respectively on Sept. 1, 1890, and on March 1 and Sept. 1 in each of the years, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and on March 1, 1895; and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof when the same or any part thereof shall become due then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided; and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of $4.87, due March 1, 1895, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but is still due and unpaid; and,

Wheras, Kirke H. Field, the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado, and is unable to act; and,

Whereas, The holder of the said note of $4.87 due March 1, 1895, has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting county clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Wiltse W. Rickard, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
First Insertion, March 21, 1895.
Last Insertion, April 18, 1895.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the legal voters of School district No. 11, in the county of El Paso, will be held at the High School, Platte avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., on the first Monday of May (May 6), 1895, for the purpose of electing one director as follows:

One Director for five years (full term).

All persons intending to become candidates for the office are required to file a written notice at least eight days before the date of the annual election. Notices must be filed with the secretary of the School Board, room 6, High School, not later than 5 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, April 27, 1895.

The ballot boxes will be opened at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and closed at the hour of 6 p. m., and at 8 o'clock p. m. the meeting will be organized for the transaction of any other business pertaining to school interests that may be legally brought before it.

JOHN N. GREEN,
Secretary School District No. 11, El Paso County, Colo.
First notice published April 4, 1895

Notice is hereby given that the deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of The Del Moate Mining and Milling company, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, room 56, Bank Block, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, the 22d day of April, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 19th day of April, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and remain closed to and until Wednesday, the 24th day of April, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 28th day of March, 1895.

Per order of the Board of Directors.
F. E. BROOKS, Secretary.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

SOME OPINIONS.

INTERVIEWS ON THE BURNING QUESTION OF THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

Some are For and Some are Against the Various Candidotes and Some are Neither For nor Against — Other Local Events—A Prize Fight.

The coming election for school trustee bids fair to be as lively and with as much interest shown as any that have preceded it. There are now three candidates in the field, one man and two women, and to a man up a tree it looks very much as if the women are going to have the little fight largely among themselves. At least after a nosing around the town a bit one cannot but come to the conclusion that if he wanted to buy pools on the outcome, the man would sell lowest. It is a little early yet for prognostications and many have not yet made up their minds how they will vote, as some declare that they are waiting for some other candidate who will be more agreeable to them than any yet announced. The candidates to date are Mrs. Susan Dunbar, who is a candidate to succeed herself; Mrs. L. MacJohnston and Mr. L. R. Decker. Among the bits of conversation on the streets yesterday the following have been culled:

Albert Matthews, who was a candidate last year, said: "Well, I don't know, but I suppose that I am against Mrs. Dunbar because she was against me last year but I don't know much about the other candidates. If the opposition want to elect Mrs. Dunbar, however, the best way to do it is to run two tickets against her. I should like to see some good man like Matt. France come out."

Frank Cotton—Well, I don't believe the West Side people are taking much part this year. We have had lots of honors of late; we have a member of the board; are getting a fine school building, and are quite happy, but I guess that we will be there when the voting begins.

Alderman Barnes—I rather think that Mrs. Dunbar will be elected this spring, the way things are made up now, and I guess that perhaps she ought to be as it stands.

Justice Saxton—Mrs. MacJohnston will be elected I believe. She is a bright little woman and ought to win and will make a good representative.

Mr. C. L. Gillingham—I am for Mrs. MacJohnston and think that she ought to win. Her views are in line with what I have advocated for a long time. Why, Decker has no show. He has not lived here more than two years at best.

Reuben Berrey, ex-County Superintendent of Schools—The Gazette's correspondent this morning made some mighty good points that suit me. I am not for Mrs. Dunbar because I think that she is all for the High School. Of course I am for a good High School always, but it should not be built up at the expense of the rest of the system. As to Mrs. MacJohnston, I do not know her at all, but I have failed to hear of anyone who is advocating Decker.

Hon. A. A. McGovney—I am not prepared to say how I shall vote and perhaps I shall stay away. I tell you what we have got a mighty big debt hanging over this town and the very best business ability should be at the service of the district. Things should be conducted in just the manner that a private business is conducted. I am for a good High School all the time but every inch of the High School building should be used for school purposes. I feel that we have made a mistake there in some respects.

Alderman Hughes—I have said for years, and I say it right now, that what is needed in that board is some one with a small streak of wickedness in them. Someone who will stir them up. There is too much goody-goody, too much smiling and bowing and you spend so much money and I will spend so much, and you see that I get what I want and I will see that you get what you want. That is the way the money has been spent so easily. I will tell you some other time how I am going to vote.

Mr. D. B. Fairley—I have not said to any one how I stand as yet, but I heard a fellow who knows some things size it up this way: The Third, Fourth and Fifth wards will vote almost solidly for Mrs. MacJohnston and she will get a big vote in the Second and it will elect her.

Mr. R. R. Taylor—I tell you how I stand exactly, although I have not made up my mind as to voting. It is a bit early yet. I stand squarely for a school system that gives a practical business education. I think that we have too many scallops and flounces at present. Cut out the foreign languages and give us more history. I shall vote that way too.

E. S. Joslyn—Mr. Decker is well educated and thoroughly informed on educational subjects. He has delivered lectures on such topics and knows all about school affairs. He is just the man we want.

Woodmen Circle Officers.

At a regular meeting of the Woodmen of the World last night two new members were elected and one application for membership received. The contract for 500 copies of the by-laws was let to Neighbor Pyles, the lowest bidder.

A grove of the Woodmen's Circle was organized with a membership of 50 and elected the following officers:

Guardian—Mrs. T. B. Pyles.
Advisor—Mrs. C. H. Blood.
Clerk—Mrs. Della Cook.
Treasurer—Mrs. T. M. Michael.
Magician—Mrs. Phillip Nohe.
Attendant—Mrs. E. W. Stephens.
Physicians—Drs. Grover and Allen.
Inner Sentinel—Mrs. J. Moffat.
Outer Sentinel—Mr. Wm. Sterner.
Managers—Mrs. Alice Funk, Mrs. A. M. Gavitt, Mrs. T. B. Pyles.

"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. It is invaluable in cases of croup, whooping cough, bronchitis and la grippe.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Last evening the V. Z. Reed hose company celebrated the removal into their new hose-house and most agreeably entertained their friends. The company has been organized for more than a year but has never had a permanent home. Alderman Hughes, as chairman of the public buildings committee, this winter made an arrangement by which they now have most comfortable quarters. A building was purchased and a lot rented on Rio Grande street. This building is no ready and the boys have fitted it up in a most comfortable manner, with rugs, tables and chairs. In the room is a fine picture of Mr. V. Z. Reed. Last evening a nice supper was spread and when all had gathered around the tables Mr. S. F. Duree acted as toastmaster and called for speeches. Among those who made short talks were Mayor Plumb, Mr. V. Z. Reed, Alderman Thos. Hughes, Green and Nethers, Mr. A. L. Lawton, Ed Frost, Chief Johnson of the fire department and others. It was a royal good time all the way through. The hose men have most convenient and comfortable quarters.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is, unquestionably the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, tetter, and all scalp affections.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Sold by F. E. Robinson.

No small objection which young folks had to old-time spring medicines was their nauseousness. In our day, this objection is removed and Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful and popular of blood-purifiers, is as pleasant to the palate as a cordial.

LOCAL MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Corrected Daily by Robert H. Russell.

Oats—Texas, sacked, per 100 lb	$ 1 25
Colorado, sacked, per 100 lb	1 25
Corn—Sacked, per 100 lb	1 05
Corn and Oats chop, sacked, per 100lb	1 25
Bran—Colorado, per ton	21 00
Kansas, per ton	16 00
Wheat—Feed, sacked, per 100 lb	1 00
Hay—Blue stem, per ton	13 00
Kansas, per ton	10 00
Flour—Colorado, per 100 lb	1 50

MEATS.

Steers—Prime	9
Good	8½
Cows—Prime	7
Good	6½
Hind quarters, steers	11 @12
Fore quarters, steers	6 @ 7
Hind quarters, cows	8 @ 9
Fore quarters, cows	4¾@ 5¼
Rounds, shanks on	7¾
Chucks and plates	5½
Chucks	6
Plates	5
Loins—No. 1	18
No. 2	16
No. 3	13
Ribs—No. 1	15
No. 2	13
No. 3	11
Mutton—Corn fed	8¾
Spring lambs	20
Calves, hog dressed, 90@140 lb	8½
Pork Loins—Long	7¾
Short	10
Smoked Hams	10½
Smoked Bacon—Wide	9¾
Narrow	6
Bologna Sausage	10
Wiener Sausage	4 00
Beef Tongues, per dozen	

PROVISIONS.

Corrected Daily by Coffey & Shafer.

Best Creamery butter	$ 25
Second grade	22
Choice dairy butter	16@ 18
Strictly fresh eggs	15@ 16
Ranch eggs	18
Potatoes, per cwt	1 00
Cabbage, per cwt	1 50
Fancy apples, per barrel	5 50@6 50
Choice apples, per barrel	4 50
Sweet potatoes, per barrel	3 50
Dry onions, per cwt	2 00
Colorado comb honey, per lb	12½
Fancy lemons, per box	6 00
Choice lemons, per box	5 00@5 50
Oranges, Navel, per box	3 50
Best Seedlings, per box	2 75
Bananas, per bunch	2 25@2 75

POULTRY.

Dressed Turkeys, per pound	$ 15
Dressed Hens, per pound	12½
Live hens, per dozen	4 50

OYSTERS.

Reported by W. F. McKeehan.

(Bulk.)

Standards, per gallon	$ 1 50
Selects, per gallon	1 50@1 75
Extra Selects, per gallon	1 75
New York Counts, per gal	2 00
New York Counts, per 1000	21 00

(Canned.)

Standard, per can	$ 30
Selects, per can	40
Extra Selects, per can	45
New York Counts, per can	50

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine and 25-100 dollars, ($189.25), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Wm. Roach in favor of T. R. Countryman, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Wm. Roach, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Seven-eighths (⅞) of the "Bland" lode mining claim and the "Bland No. 2" lode mining claim, being sur. No. 8432, also one-half of the Caribou lode mining claim and 5-24 of the "Annie Rooney" lode mining claim, being sur. No. 9636, all of said claims being situate in the Cripple Creek mining district, county of El Paso, and State of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Wm. Roach, in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 10th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 18th day of April, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
H. A. DAY, Attorney.
Date of first publication April 18, 1895.
Date of last publication May 9, 1895.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The County Commissioners in declining to pay the sheriff's note bills while traveling did so to make a test case. Judge Campbell has decided that the bills shall be paid but one of the commissioners was not satisfied and another decision will be asked.

Arthur Canfield, the boy from the West Side who left home some days ago, has been heard from at Laramie, Wyo.

Fannie Farrington has started a suit in the County Court for a divorce from George Farrington, on the grounds of extreme cruelty.

Neuralgia
ATTACKS THE EYES
Makes
THE SIGHT
Disappear.
PERMANENT CURE
BY USING
Ayer's Pills

"My husband was subject to severe attacks of neuralgia which caused him great pain and suffering. The pains were principally about his eyes, and he often had to remain in a darkened room, not being able to stand the light. Ayer's Pills being recommended, he tried them, using one before each meal. They very soon afforded relief, followed by permanent cure. I am a strong believer in the efficacy of Ayer's Pills, and would not be without them for ten times their cost."—Mrs. M. E. DEBAR, Liberty, Tex.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for forty years, and regard them as the very best."—Uncle MARTIN BANCOCK, Lake City, Fla.

AYER'S PILLS
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

STRAYED NOTICE.

Colorado Springs, April 16, 1895.

On about October 1st, 1894, a Roan steer about three years old, marked with two crops on each ear and some kind of a brand on hip broke into my pasture. I hereby give notice that if he is not claimed before October 1, 1895, I will proceed to sell for keeping. Brookside Farm, 3½ miles southwest on Cheyenne Road.

J. C. HOLMES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Richard Coleman, late of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did, by his certain deed of trust dated the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, in said State on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1891, in book 124, at page 269, of the records of said county, convey to A. L. Lawton as trustee certain real estate and premises situated in the said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot number five (5), in block number nine (9), in Hillside addition to the city of Colorado Springs; which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of one certain promissory note of even date with said trust deed made by Richard Coleman to Emily H. Lawton for the principal sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, payable two years from date with interest thereon from date of said note until paid at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum.

Whereas, Said trust deed provides among other things, that in case of default of payment of said note, or any part thereof, or interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note or default in the payment of the taxes due on said premises, then it shall and may be lawful for the said A. L. Lawton as trustee, to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, said Richard Coleman, his heirs or assigns therein, at public auction at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, 30 days notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance, including the reasonable fees and commissions of said party of the second part, and all other expenses of this trust, including all moneys advanced for insurance, taxes and other liens or assessments, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said note and the same is long since due and payable, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of a portion of the interest on said note, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of taxes on said property, and

Whereas, The time of payment of said principal note, and a portion of the interest thereon has passed and said note and interest thereon are now over due and unpaid, and

Whereas, The said Richard Coleman is now deceased, and

Whereas, An order of the County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, has been made and entered in the matter of the estate of said Richard Coleman deceased, authorizing said trustee to foreclose said deed of trust in pursuance of the provisions thereof;

Now therefore, I, A. L. Lawton, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said trust deed, will, on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1895, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and State of Colorado, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day sell the said premises to-wit: Lot number five (5), in block number nine (9), in Hillside addition to the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado; and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Richard Coleman deceased, his heirs and assigns therein at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said promissory note and the interest thereon to the date of sale and taxes together with the cost and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colo., this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1895.

A. L. LAWTON,
Trustee.
J. E. M'INTYRE,
Attorney for Beneficiary.
First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, George W. Sharrock and Esther Sharrock, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, did, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1888, by their certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of the county of El Paso, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1888, in book 66, on page 525, of the records of said county, convey unto A. L. Lawton, as trustee, certain real estate situate in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The northeast quarter (ne 1-4) of the southeast quarter (se 1-4), the south half (s 1-2) of the northeast quarter (ne 1-4), and the northwest quarter (nw 1-4) of the northeast quarter (ne 1-4) of section thirty-one (31), township twelve (12), range sixty-eight (68) west, county and State aforesaid, except a strip of land one hundred (100) feet wide through said premises granted to the Midland railroad for right of way.

Which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of their one certain promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., one year after date thereof, for the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from date until paid.

Whereas, The said deed of trust provides that in case of default of the payment of said note or any part thereof according to its tenor and effect, then the said trustee may sell the said premises at any time thereafter upon giving notice by an advertisement published for four weeks in any newspaper then published in said county of El Paso, that he will sell the premises herein conveyed at public auction at a day and hour to be by him fixed, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, for cash to the best and highest bidder; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of all of the principal of said note and of the interest thereon from the 9th day of April, A. D. 1894, and

Whereas, The said George W. Sharrock departed this life on or about the first day of October, A. D. 1891, and the County Court of said El Paso county, has had charge of the estate of the said George W. Sharrock since his said decease; and

Whereas, The said promissory note with interest then due was on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1895, proved and allowed by the said County Court of El Paso county, as a claim against the estate of the said George W. Sharrock for the purpose of foreclosing this said deed of trust and paying said claim, the note and interest above mentioned, by sale of the premises above described, and

Whereas, More than one year has elapsed since the date of the decease of the said George W. Sharrock,

Now, therefore, I, A. L. Lawton trustee as aforesaid, at the request of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., the legal holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority and power in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, and in pursuance to the provisions thereof, will on Monday, the 29th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of County Clerk's office, in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying the said note and the interest thereon as well as the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated, March 28, 1895.

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.
First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of six hundred dollars ($600.00), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Victor Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling company, defendant, in favor of Thomas L. Darby, plaintiff, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said defendant I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The Victor Consolidated and the Victor Consolidated No. 2 lode mining claims, Mineral Survey No. 8747, the location certificates whereof are recorded in book 8, at pages 168 and 191 respectively of the records of location certificates in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado; also the Calhoun and the Calhoun No. 4 lode mining claims, Mineral Survey No. 8785, and the Calhoun No. 2 lode mining claim, Mineral Survey No. 8871, the location certificates whereof are recorded in book 8 at page 166, and book 9 at page 27, respectively, of the records of location certificates in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado; all of said property being situate in the Cripple Creek Mining district, county of El Paso and State of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 26th day of April, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the court-house in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 27th day of March, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys.
Date of first publication, April 4, 1895.
Date of last publication, Apr. 25, 1895.

18-22 W. Huerfano St.

Castings!
WIRE AND IRON FENCES
And a general line of plain and ornamental Iron Work.
Machine, Boiler and General Repair Works.
Belting, Shafting, Hangers, Boilers, Engines.
THE GRANT-TALBOTT CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Susan T. Dunbar and Simeon J. Dunbar, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1892, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1892, in book 132, on page 932, convey to the undersigned, L. A. Giddings, of El Paso county, as trustee, and, in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county as successor in trust, the following described real estate, situated in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered seven (7) and eight (8) in block "K" in the Edward's addition to Colorado Springs, also lot number three (3) in block "F" in the Edward's addition to the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to E. W. Giddings, Sr., of their certain promissory note for the principal sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually from the date of said note until paid, and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case default is made in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said note or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, or of a breach of any of the covenants or agreements in said deed expressed, then at the election of the legal holder of said note, the whole of the principal sum secured by said deed of trust and the interest thereon shall at once become due and payable, anything in the said note to the contrary notwithstanding, and in that event the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act then the successor in trust shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest and taxes and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on said note of date Aug. 25, 1894, and of date Feb. 25, 1895, and the same is long since due and payable; and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the taxes upon the said property; and

Whereas, the holder of said note has elected and does hereby elect, that the whole of said principal sum and interest secured by said deed of trust shall at once become due and payable;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust; I, L. A. Giddings, trustee aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then my successor in trust aforesaid, will on Monday, the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso and State aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, taxes, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust.

L. A. GIDDINGS,
Trustee.
F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Successor in Trust.
J. E. M'INTYRE, Attorney for trustee.
First insertion March 2, 1895.
Last insertion April 18, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, William Hall, grantor, did by deed of trust dated March 19th, 1891, and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the County of El Paso Colorado, on the twentieth day of March, 1891, in book 75, at page 409, convey to William P. Bonbright, as trustee, the following described property, situate in said El Paso County, to-wit:

Lots 21 and 22 in Hewett's Addition to Colorado Springs, Colorado; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of said grantor's certain promissory note, dated March first, 1891, for the principal sum of one thousand seven hundred ($1,700.00) dollars payable to the order of J. Irvine Scott on the first day of March, 1896, with interest thereon at the rate of eight (8 per cent.) per cent. per annum from the date thereof, payable semi-annually on the first day of September and March in each year; and,

Whereas, said trust deed provides that in case of default in the payment of principal or interest of said promissory note, or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of said note, or of a breach of any covenant or agreement in said deed contained on the part of said grantor, then the whole of said principal sum and interest thereon to the time of sale may at once at the option of the legal holder of said note become due and payable, and the trustee shall on the application of the legal holder of said note sell and dispose of said premises at public auction in the manner, on the notice and at the place in said trust deed described—reference to which is hereby made for greater certainty—for the purpose of paying said note and all the interest due thereon to time of sale, together with all costs and expenses of this trust as in said deed provided; and

Whereas, said trust deed further provides that in case of the default, resignation, removal from Colorado, refusal, failure or inability of said William P. Bonbright to act as trustee, then the then acting Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, shall be his successor in trust, with all the title, power and authority of said trustee; and

Whereas, the said trustee named in said trust deed is unable to act as trustee on account of his temporary absence from the State, and by reason thereof the undersigned, F. W. Howbert, Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, has become his successor in trust; and

Whereas, default has been made and still continues in the payment of the semi-annual interest due March 1st, 1895, upon said note and by reason of said default the legal holder thereof has exercised said option and declared the whole of said indebtedness due and payable and has applied in writing to the undersigned successor in trust to sell and dispose of said premises as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned F. W. Howbert, County Clerk of said El Paso county, as successor in trust as aforesaid, by reason of the premises and by virtue of the power and authority vested in the undersigned successor in trust, by said trust deed, will on Wednesday the twenty-second day of May, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell and dispose of the above described property and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption therein of the said William Hall, his heirs and assigns, at public auction at the office of the County Clerk in the county of El Paso, Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said principal note and all interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note up to the time of sale, after first paying out of the proceeds of said sale all costs and expenses of this trust as in said deed of trust provided. Said sale will be subject to any and all unpaid taxes and assessments due on said property.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 18, 1895.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
First insertion April 18, 1895.
Last insertion May 16, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, George W. Sharrock, of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, did, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1891, by his certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of the County of El Paso, on the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1891, in book 73, on page 442, of the records of said county, convey to A. L. Lawton as trustee, certain real estate situate in the Town of Green Mountain Falls, County of El Paso and State of Colorado, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Lots thirty-eight (38) and thirty-nine (39) in block seventeen (17), in Addition two (2) in the Town of Green Mountain Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of his one certain promssory note bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., three years after date thereof for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars ($1,600.00), with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date until paid.

Whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of the default of the payment of said note or any part thereof according to its tenor and effect, then the said trustee may sell the said premises at any time thereafter upon giving notice by an advertisement published for four weeks in any newspaper then published in said county of El Paso, that he will sell the premises herein conveyed at public auction at a day and hour to be by him fixed, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, for cash to the highest and best bidder; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of all of the principal of said note and of the interest thereon from the 21st day of February, A. D. 1894, and

Whereas, the said George W. Sharrock departed this life on or about the first day of October, A. D. 1891, and the County Court of said El Paso county, has had charge of the estate of the said George W. Sharrock since his said decease; and

Whereas, the said promissory note with interest then due was on the 11th day of March A. D. 1895, proved and allowed by the said County Court of El Paso county, as a claim against the estate of the said George W. Sharrock for the purpose of foreclosing this said deed of trust and paying said claim, being the note and interest above mentioned, by sale of the premises above described, and

Whereas, more than one year has elapsed since the date of the decease of the said George W. Sharrock,

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, A. L. Lawton, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., the legal holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority and power in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, and in pursuance to the provisions thereof, will on Monday, the 29th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying the said note and the interest thereon as well as the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated, March 28, 1895.

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.
First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895.

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